Da. m., of paralysis, John Seely Wa hars. S Wabash-av. Saturday. Dec. 22 at 1 p. the family are invited to attend.

NNOUNCEMENTS. DAY PRAYER-MEETING AT LOWER hall to-day will be led by C. G. McCul-dect will be "Glad Tidings." CAN WAR VETERANS WILL HOLD was meeting Thursday evening at the Hotel, for the election of officers

STATE-ST., ding Furriers.

their establishment open TAB DAY to accommodate could not be waited on e rush of yesterday. AUCTION ALES.

A. BUTTERS & CO. 175 and 175 Randolph-st. R THURSDAY TRADE SALE. & FANCY DRY GOODS

Made Clothing, ishing Goods, Gloves, ats, Boots, Shoes, Etc. MOBNING, Dec. 25, at 9:30 o'clock, at on House, 173 and 175 Randolph-st., be-w, and LaSalle-st. M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. 62 State-st., on Friday. KRUPTSALE ENTIRE STOCK OF -MADE CLOTHING,

OTS & SHOES, nerea, Jeans, Cottonades, Tallors Trim-taking Goods, Hata, Capa Umbrellas, Trav-otions, etc., etc. AT AUCTION, DEC. 27. AT 10 UCLOCK A. M., ULAR SATURDAY SALE.

and Housefurnishing Goods." and Chamber Sets, rlor, Office, and Cook Stoves, Dec. 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Auc-ra and 175 East Bandolph-st. WM. A. BUTTE AS & CO., Auctioneers. EO. P. GORE & CO., ECIAL SALE

ERY AND GLASSWARE. By, Dec. 27, at 9:30. Inglish and American Ware, Rockingham lare, Assorted Glassare, &c., &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. A HOLIDAY SALE

TS & SHOES. c. 27, 9:30 a. m. be out full lines of desirable seasonable ing Beaver Boots, Women's Beaver Pol. to large Bankrupt Stock of

BBER GOODS.

from factory, 500 cases Men's, Women's, hildren's Overshoes, in desirable sizes and GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av. ON, POMEROY & CO., EQULAR WEEKLY UCTION SALE IORNING, Dec. 27, 9:30 a. m. Consignments to Be Closed.

Sets, Easy and Fancy Chairs, a full line res, General Household Goods, Clocks, General Merchandise, etc., etc., as, and Plated Ware, ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs. CALLING CARDS.

CALLING CARDS MAIR GOODS. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL'S HAIR

STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer Waves aspe-cialty. 40 E. Mon roe. Palmer House, or 270 W. Madison et. Catalo zues free. Mme. Demorest's Pasterns. Wholesale & Retail, Send for price list. Goods sent C. G. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "NULTIFOLK." Wirs made to order and warranted 292 w. Madison St. Chicago. POR GENTS AT \$40. WAR-ranted to it and wear well. Ladles. Securerod "Servicings Waves" with-out the Patent Trade-Mark, they will not wear one-haif as long. THOMPSON, 210 Wabash 8V. COLLECTIONS.

162 Washington Street, Recommend all dealer to place old claims of 1878 in this agency, at or first learn-ing it's the most efficient in ING AND CLEANING.

Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED. As triding expense, Eggressed C. O. D. COOK & Afel-LAIN, 80 Dearborn and 1961 West, of adiabatists, 181, Leaks, Mc.
D GENTS, Shawk, dyed and cleaned, etc.

CELEBRATED THEOUGH-out the Union-expressed to all parts. If and inward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Addres orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago. TRUNKS. Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should risit.
CHAB. T. WILLI'S
For Trunks, Estohela Bags,
ec. it will pay.
No. 144 State-st.

NAMENTAL GLASS.

CHIS SIGHS TO CHICAGO AQUARIUM.

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY, DECEM

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

Until January inventory is taken at LESS than IMPORTERS'
PRICES. GENERAL JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS. STATE AND MONROE STREETS.

SIMON, MEYER, STRAUSS & QO. by been dissolved by mutual consent. Meyer, Goodman, who have possession of the books, t all debt due to the above firm, and have five right to use the firm name in liquidation. LEOPOLD SIMON,

MAX A. MEYER. ABRAHAM STRAUS COPARTNERSHIP. ersigned have this day formed a coparti r the firm name and style of

continue to do business at the old stand, corn and Monroe-sta.

LEOPOLD STRAUSS, SOL. GUTHMAN, LOUIS ULLEAN.

COPARTNERSHIP. eyer, Abraham Strauss, and Hugo Good-f the firm of Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co., ay formed a copartnership, and will con-sufficiently and jobbing of clothing under

Dec. 28, 1878. NEW-YEAR CARDS.

ORDER YOUR

AT ONCE.

**DIARIES FOR 1879** CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 MONROE-ST. Retail Stationers.

#### Sugar Adulteration!

GENERAL NOTICES.

inform the Public that our Refined Sugars consist SOLELY of the product of raw su gars refined. Neither Glucose, Muriate of Tin. Muriatic Acid, nor any other foreign substance whatever, is mixed with them. Our Sugars and

HAVEMEYERS & ELDER. DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING COMPANY. Affidavit to the above effect in the New York papers of Nov. 18, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WARRINGTON, D. C. Dec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims argainst the German National Bank of Chicago that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, isceriver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

FLORIDA ORANGES. Two car-loads of the finest ever brought to Chicago, reet and ripe; also, Valencia oranges and lemons. For S. P. SLADDEN & CO.,

ers in Fancy Groceries and Fruits 88 MICHIGAN-AV. OPTICIANS. MANASKE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building.

THELE PRICEIESS
Fine spectacled suited to all sights on scientific prinples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microspec, Marcineters, &c.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. The Chicago City Railway Company

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM

New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London. Calch passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Dickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$56. Drafts on Forest Britain and Ireiand. For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS ETHIOPIA, Dec. 28. Sam: BOLIVIA, Jan. 11, 7 a m
ANCHORIA, Jan. 42, pm | CIRCASSIA, Jan. 18, 2 pm
ANCHORIA, Jan. 42, pm | CIRCASSIA, Jan. 18, 2 pm
AUSTRALIA Dec. 28. Sam: ALSATIA....Jan. 3 pm
Cablus \$55 to \$60. Excurring Tickets at reduced rates.
Secretal Company of the Compan

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner. Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

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NORTH STATE OF THE S

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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Capelius. 76 MADISON-ST.,
Take Rievator.
Catinets. 86: Caris. \$3. BEST PHOTOGRAPHS est. STEVENS, Fractical Photographer of perience, does the best work only. Standison-st., over Hersbey Music Hall. Specialis for a few days.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. DS CAGES, GOLD FISH, and ACCESS, GOLD FISH, and ACCESS, GOLD FISH, and ACCESS uire at SILVERMAN'S BANK

### CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT uticura

Humor of the Face

and Head Cured. A Terrible Case.

Misser. Where & Pottrin-Gentlemen: To say that I am grateful, is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with akin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My hear and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczems, of a most arravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin humors. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1887 I went to Europe, and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received tensporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out sgain as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston, I was told by many friends that Dr. — (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I vaited on the Doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for aix months, and I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr. — of Exat Boston, and Dr. — of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did me no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

I have swallowed by hundred arsenic pills. 5-20 grain, and taken bottle after bottle of internal remedies, bosides all the excernal applications I have used, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be carred, but might be kept from getting worse. and Hend Cured. A Terrible Case.

seed, but the effect was the same. I became satisfied that I could not be cared, but might be kept from getting worse.

Now, acoust three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a rentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your Curicura, and promised wonderful results if I would on; make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and bought two large boxes of Curicura, and some Soap, and commenced to use it according to the directions. There was so much numor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of Curicura, it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had some out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt the! I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks use of this remedy. I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of bainful sones. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months use of Curicura, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured. I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted, and told them to get the Curicura and it would care them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe it to be the uset and greatest discovery of the age, and that it will care all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the Curicura Revorvas.

WILLIAM TA'LOR.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1878. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

We know Mr. William Taylor to be a well-known citizen of Boston. His long service in the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Common Council of Boston, and his wide business experience in this city, have given him a large circle of friends and acquaintances who would cheerfully join us in endorsing his trustworthiness if they were invited to do so.

Endorsed

CHAS. H. TAYLOR, Manager Boston Globe, T. J. DACEY. Asst. Attorney Suffolk Co.

Affidavit and Statement

of Charles Reynolds. of Charles Reynolds.

CHABLES REYNOLDS'

FASHIONABLE HARL-DRESSING ROOMS,
29 GREEN-ST., BOSTON.

I hereby certify that I have been a hair-dresser for twenty-six years; am well known to Bostonians; that during this time I have had among my customers many afflicted with various forms of skin and scaip diseases, but never have seen so severe a case as that of William Taylor, hereto annexed. The hamor covered every part of his face, ears, and scalp. I further certify that I have shaved the said Taylor, whenever it has been possible to do so, for the last five years, and during this time there was no abstement in the severity of the disease, or approach to a cure,—although, to my knowledge, constantly under medical treatment,—until be began the use of the Cuticura and Cuticura Resolvent, which have effected, in the short space of three months, a perfect cure.

CHARLES REYNOLDS.

SUPPOLK, 88.

Then personally appeared the said charies Reymolds, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true.

Before me. S. LINCOLN,

The Cuticura System

Of Resolving and Eliminating all Constitutional Humors and Purifying the Circulation of Scrofula. Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker Humors, and of Treating all Affections and Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, consists in the internal administration of the Curtuua Resolvent, a Powerful Purifying Agent, and the enternal use of Curtuua. The Great Skin Cure, assisted by the Curtuua. Soar. These great remedies, strictly original in their composition and revolutionary in their methods of treating the diseases and affections under consideration, appeal to the sick and suffering with a force never before exerted by any medical preparations in the history of the curative art. Prepared by Weeks & Potter. Chemists and Druggists, 300 Washington street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Curtuuna, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1. Proposed Curtuals, Sale Probette. Curtuuna Soar. 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

**MORGAN PARK** 

MILITARY ACADEMY. CAPT. ED N. RIEK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT. A. M.. Principals. Parents desiring to place, their sons in a school where thorough education is combined with firm discipline and the comforts and brivileges of a Christian home are cordially invited to examine our school before sending elsewhere. Next term begins Jan. 4, 1879. One of the Principals will be at the city office. Room 12 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, every day during vacation from 2 to 3 p. m. Call or send for catalogue at city office or at Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

Wheaten Pemale Seminary, Norton, Mass. labed institution have been greally increased by thit itoo of a sew library, a gymnasium, a enemtic ratory, a studio, and large, well-ventilated recita rooms. The winter term begins Jan. 7, 1879. ELLEN M. HASKELL, Frincipal.

TO RENT. STORE AND BASEMENT No. 254 East Madison-st

WASHINGTON. Everything in Entire Readiness to Resume Specie Payments.

Interesting, Treasury Items. Proposed Bill to Remedy the Iniquities of the Present Patent Laws.

A Miscellaneous Batch of

Efforts of the Agricultural Department to Introduce the Tea Plant.

Fifty Thousand Plants Distributed During the Past .

Gen. Garfield Declares for Foster as Governor of Ohio.

RESUMPTION.

Special Disputes to The Tribune,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 25.—Secretary
Sherman returned to Washington from New
York this morning. He thinks all arrangements ALL READY. have been completed for resumption, and that the public has been thoroughly advised of all essential steps. "There will be," said one of his assistants, "no fireworks. There are to be no sudden surprises. The operations of resump-tion will proceed smoothly, and everybody will

A WORD FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN. Secretary Sherman, in reply to recent sensa-tional statements in New York that he favored the First National Bank of that city, denies them, and says that the bank was chosen by the Syndicate as a redemption agent, and never had a bond until it was paid for. Sherman says that next year he hopes to refund the remainder of the 5-20s, amounting to \$350,000,000. He thinks he can do it and save \$7,000,000 annual interest.

FINANCIAL. THE LEGAL-TENDERS OUTSTANDING-ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT OF LEGAL-TENDERS DESTROYED BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Representative Gardner, of Ohio, has introduced a bill to regulate the reissue of United States legal-tender notes, in which the loss of notes consumed by

notes, in which the loss of notes consumed by the Chicago fire is made to play a part. The following is the text of the bill:

WHENNAS. The act of Congress, approved May 31, 1878; entitled. "An act to forbid the further retirement of United States legal-tender notes, forbids the retirement or cancellation of any more of the said United States legal-tender notes, but requires that they shall be retissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; and
WHENNAS, At the time of the approval of said notes, less the sum consumed by the Chicago fire, estimated at \$1,000,000, in denominations and amounts as follows: One dollar, \$21,169,864,30; two dollars, \$21,190,968,20; dive dollars, \$54,580; 506,50; ten dollars, \$55,11,570; five dollars, \$55,580,506,500; ten dollars, \$27,345,380; one hundred dollars, \$21,000,000; in the said House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said United States legal-tender notes, when received into the Treasury of the United States, under any law, by redemption or otherwise, and shall be long to the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said United States legal-tender notes, when received into the Treasury of the United States, under any law, by redemption or otherwise, and shall be long to the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said United States legal-tender notes of a larger denominations and amounts as were existing and outstanding at the time of the approval of said act of Congress approved May 31, 1878; and it shall not be lawfuil to issue legal-tender notes of a larger denomination than \$1,000.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are

BURCHARD'S NATIONAL-BANK BILL.
Mr. Burchard has introduced the following
bill to amend the National-Banking act:

bill to amend the National-Banking act:

No Association for carrying on the business of banking under this title shall be permitted to deposit its lawful-money reserve required to be kept on hand according to law, or any part-thereof, with any other National-Banking Association; but every such association shall at all times be compelled to keep Banking Association; and every part thereof, in its own vaults.

Every National-Banking Association is hereby forbidden to pay interest upon any deposit made with it. for, by, or on account of any other National-Banking Association. All sums of morrey paid as interest as aforesaid may be recovered back by actions instituted in the proper jurisdiction: Provided. That such actions shall be brought within — months from the time of such payment. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewither hereby repealed.

NEW CHICAGO SAVINGS-BANKS BILL.

Mr. Burchard has also introduced a new bill to the interest of the Chicago interest as the contract of the Chicago interest as the chicago interest the chicago interest the chicago interest as the chicago interest t

Mr. Burchard has also introduced a new bill in the interests of the Chicago insolvent savings-banks. The text of it is:

That Sec. 3,408 of the Revised Statutes be amended by adding thereto the following provision:

amended by adding thereto the following provision:

Whenever and after any bank has ceased to do business by reason of insolvency or bankruptcy, no tax shall be assessed against or collected from said bank, under the laws of the United States, which shall diminish the assets thereof necessary for the full payment of all its depositors; and such tax shall be abated from such National banks as shall be tound by the Comptroller of the Currency to be insolvent; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when the facts shall so appear to him, is authorized to remit so much of said tax against State and savings banks as shall be found to affect the claims of said depositors.

THE PATENT LAWS. INIQUITIES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM—A BILL TO REMEDY THEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.-A. Western patent-lawyer, who is watching the progress of the bill to consolidate and revise the Patent laws, now needing before Congress, makes the following statement as to the absurdities and enormities of the present patent system, and as to the necessity of a reform:

to the necessity of a reform:

"There are," he says, "innumerable instances that might be given of great oppression and wrongs which have followed and resulted from the administration of many of the present provisions of the Patent law. There is no doubt that public policy dictates the efficient administration of some wise and equitable patent system. There is also no doubt that the results of the operation of the Patent laws during the last eighteen years (in which time something last eighteen years (in which time something over 160,000 patents have been granted, all of which are now alive) has terminated in such oppressions, wrongs, blackmailings, annovances, scarecrowing of capital, strifes, speculations, inflations of values, and tedious and expensive scarecrowing of capital, strifes, speculations, inflations of values, and tedious and expensive litigations, that, were it a question of the continuance of the present law, or a repeal of all the Patent laws, any one having the public good alone in mind would adopt the latter alternative. Patents are issued by the Patent Office without any regard to what has been previously used. If this previous use be not patented or described in some printed publication; and it is a common saying that nine out of ten of the patents that are granted by the Patent Office are utterly void. Whether they be void or of value, makes little difference in their effect upon the people at large; for no individual in the community can afford the time or expense of proving to be invalid that which the Government by its broad seal has stamped as valid; and, therefore, when a patent is presented which shows in the drawings, or describes in the apecifications, or contains in the claims, any elements of any machine, tool, or process, which the individual is using, his cheapest course is to settle for the least amount with which he can satisfy the shark who presents the claim. Such settlements made by innocent users, under not only invalid but fraudulent patents, amounts now annually in this country to many million dollars. Only four illustrations are given of some of the hardships which are complained of, and which are prevented in an equitable manner by the bill now pending before Congress (Senate Bill No. 300

and Rouse Bill No. 1. Hill These Illustrations do not cover all the critic which the poole as Law just cashe for complaint; but they at fairly show that this question should recet "Rec immediate, the control of the c

are obliged so frequently to be surjected to the blackmalling of patent-sharks.

"8. While it is true this, for a gradual and continuous reduction in the rates of fare and freight upon railroads, such as has taken place, quarter by quarter, during the last ten years, and such as must take place in the inture, the companies have been degendent as much, if not more, upon improvements and inventions in labor-caving and operation machinery and devices, it is also true wat any unjust and iniquitous tax or royal, imposed upon the railroad companies must, in the end, come out of the people, who, is the proposed of the railroad companies in this matters are identical with the interests of the railroad companies in this matters are identical with the interests of the recompanies used four different machines for mending the ends of rails. They differed from the largest of the results as that the Supreme Court consisted, generally and simply, of a common blacksmith's anvil, with an ordinary caroenter's slide-vise attached to the end of the anvil, with the jaws of the vise shaped to the side of the rail, so that, when the rail was taken from the forge and put into the vise to be welded, it had a side as well as a bottom support. For this use the damages were assessed in the Circuit Court at over \$1,700,000. Astounded at this result, the Circuit Court disregarded the rule of law which now obtains, and reduced the rule of law which now obtains, and reduced the neggregate amount of the finding. Upon appeal, the Supreme Court severely criticised the Circuit Court because the latter did not follow the rule. It is confidently asserted that no case can be quoted or imagined in which the present legal rules of recovery in patent litigation can be applied with any reason or justice.

"4. Some years since, the cotton-worm was very prevalent in certain sections of the South, and destroyed from a fifth to a third of the whole crop in those sections. Paris-green would not only destroy the worm, but would seriously affect the cotton. A fortunate inventor discovered, a day or two in advance of others, that a combination of flour with Paris-green would destroy the worm and leave the cotton intact. It was no sooner introduced in one section than it went into general use in all the cotton-growing sections. Under the theory of law which now obtains, that the infringer of a patent must account to its owner for all of the profits and the savings which he, either theoretically or practically, can be proved to have made by the use of the patent, the owner of the patent upon that simple combination of non-third to one-fifth of the total crop of cotton for several vears in those sections of the South which were afficied by the army-worm.

"There is one flagrant injustice which the above cases do not at all illustrate. It is difficult

fifth of the total crop of cotton for several vears in those sections of the South which were afficted by the army-worm.

"There is one flagrant injustice which the above cases do not at all illustrate. It is difficult to see why patent property should be considered so much more sacred than all other kinds of property, and should be exempt from the operation of those legal principles which apply to all other kinds of property. There is now no statute of limitations upon the right to recover damages, profits, or savings for the infringement of a patent. Within the last two years, hundreds of suits have been brought, especially in the South, the cause of action in which arose from ten to twenty-five years ago. The infringement of a patent is in law considered to be a quasi crime. The statutes of limitations of the States for all torts vary from one to five years; and there is an immediate and urgent necessity for the enactment by Congress of a statute of limitations in patent matters.

"A large proportion of the combinations and devices covered by patents now alive are uttenly impracticable, and useful only as the basis for intringement-suits brought against those devices which are practical and have gone into general use; and they should be summarily disposed of. The bill pending before Congress, by the imposition of periodical fees of small amount and at long intervals, accomplishes this purpose, in that default in the payment of the fees will wor, foreiture of the patents.

"The existing evils, and the remedies proposed by them in the bill now pending before Congress, have been imperfectly set forth in the foregoing in only three respects, namely: the enactment of a statute of limitations, the changing of the rule of recovery in patent cases, and the imposition of periodical fees in order to keep patents alive. These are a great many existing evils the remedy for which has not yet been suggested, and which form no part of the present public discussion; but the bill referred to is predicated upon twenty-five se

THE LEVEE RING.

THE LEVEE RING.

THE NEW LOG-ROLLING COMBINATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—Senator Eustis, in the Senate, has already made an elaborate and able speech on the subject of leves. He thinks that the Northern people entiry misapprehend the South, and says that personal interest is the lever which will separate the different sections of the Solid South. He is of the opinion that the party in the North which will favor Southern improvements will be sure to secure Southern votes, whether that party be called Republican or Democratic, or the great unknown party which is nameless. The plans

Maj. Morrill, of the Engineer Corps, has writ-ten a letter for publication, in which he shows that Capt. Eads is not the inventor of the jetty system, but that it has been used by our mili-

from any quarter.

HONEST-MONEY CELEBRATION.

The following correspondence has passed between the Honest-Money League and Gen. Garfield relative to a meeting in Chicago to celebrate the resumption of specie-payments:

CRICAGO, Dec. 20, 1878. — To the Hon. James A. Garfield—DLAR Sir: Having been appointed at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest to make arrangements to celebrate the event of the resumption of specie-payments by a public meeting in the City of Chicago, we begt to invite you to address the gentlemen of the Honest-Money League, whom we represent, and other citizens of Chicago and the Northwest, at such time after Jan. 1, 1870, as may be most agreeable to yourself. We remain very traly and respectfully yours,

M. L. Scudden, Jr.,

THOMAS M. NICHOL,

Committee.

Gen. Garfield's reply accepting the invitation

Gen. Garfield's reply accepting the invitatio was as follows:

Gen. Garfield's reply accepting the invitation was as follows:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23.—M. L. Sender, Thomas A. Barnes, and Thomas M. Nichol. Executive Committee Honest-Money League—Gentricement. I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th inst. inviting me to address a meeting of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest to be called for the celebration of the "resumption of specie-payments." I take pleasure injaccepting your invitation, and will suggest the evening of Jan. 2, 1870. If agreeable to you. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

There have been distributed during the year from the Department of Agriculture over 50,000 tea plants, and as many more will be distributed during the coming year. Commissioner Ledue is confident of success.

The scores of army staff officers here were well pleased when, on the reduction of the force, after the War, 420 lime officers were mustered out and only one staff officer, that now it is proposed to raise the staff. Those officers who are likely to be retired are actively opposing the change.

RIVES' OPPENSE.

Virginia contemplates applying to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to restrain United States Judge Rives from proceeding further in carrying out his construction of the Constitutional Amendment. Whether the Supreme Court will take original jurisdiction is doubted. Thus far that Court has held that it had no jurisdiction at the sult of the parties applying to issue writs of prohibition, except in admiralty cases.

NEW METHOD OF PAYING DUTIES.

Collector Merritt, of the New York Custom-Bouse, is preparing a bill providing for a new method of paying duties, which will be submitted to Congress immediately after the recess, and which is said to have the approval of Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The bill will also provide for the appointment of Notaries or Commissioners to twee importers' oaths to entries, saving the necessity of an oath before a Deputy Collector.

The OHO GOVERNORSHIP.

oaths to entries, saving the necessity of an oath before a Deputy Collector.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

The attention of Gen. Garfield having been called to the fact that his name is mentioned as candidate for Governor of Ohio, he said: "I have watched the discussion that has been going on at home with much interest, and have seen my name mentioned, for the Governorship. While I appreciate the compliment, it is useless to talk of it in that connection. I am at present a Foster man. However, I regard the whole matter as premature. Our people at home have always done the best by going to the Convention and deciding there as to what they want when they have all the circumstances upon which the campaign will hinge before them."

To ha Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—Admiral Hoff died to-day, aged 69.

MONEY ORDERS.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—A number of applications have been made to Congressmen to have the fees on money-orders reduced to 5 cents. Mr. Cuttler has introduced the following bill to that end:

much as \$100.

SHOUX CITY.

Senator Kirkwood, of Iowa, has introduced a bill appropriating \$15,000 for the improvement of the Missouri River at Sioux City, in the State of Iowa, to complete the work already done at that point for the protection of Sioux City.

STOLEN STAMPS.

The House Committee on Claims has reported in favor of an appropriation of \$21 to the Postmaster at Glassiord, ill., for stamps stolen.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF WADE, ETC.

The following perso-a seek to be incorporated by Congress under the title of the United States Board of Trede, Manufacture, Commerce, and Agriculture:

Board of Tride, Manufacture, Commerce, and Agriculture:
Chauccey I. Filley, Ellwood E. Thorne, Fredenck A. Potts, S. Y. Tupper, Samuel Marsh, George W. C. Clarke, Nathan Appleton, L. M. Bates, Leslie E. Brooks, E. S. Butts, M. S. Burrell, Cyrns Bussey, Arthur George Erown, Thomas Clyde, E. D. Christina, Angus Gameron, W. A. Cole, Adam Exton, Benjamin Eggleston, J. W. Fiske, Jacob S. Farrand, Horace Fairbanks, Patrick Farrelly, J. T. Gathright, Samuel A. Haines, J. D. Hayes, Samuel W. Johnson, J. B. Montgomery, Anson G. McCook, John W. Morgan, William H. Post, A. C. Raymond, Thomas B. Rowland, A. P. K. Safford, L. G. N. Stark, Thomas Wimsor, Joseph H. Acklen, E. B. Jadson, David B. Paul, S. C. Thompson, David Dudley Field, Nicholas Muller, J. M. Brown, John C. Builltt, Henry N. Sheldon, Thomas Dent, George M. Bain, and D. N. Kennedy.

It is the purpose of the organization to look

Jand D. N. Kennedy.

It is the purpose of the organization to look after commercial interests, as the National Board of Trade now does, with this exception: that the membership of the United States Board of Trade is not limited to representatives from Chambers of Commerce.

COLORED SOLDIERS AND SALLORS.

Casey Young—who is more nearly identified with yellow-fever legislation than any other Congressman—has introduced a bill providing that the time for closing the Bureau having charge of the collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other claims of colored soldiers and sallors, be extended six months.

LEVICIA A. CAPTER.

DECRATIONS FOR AN AMERICAN OPBUSSIAN DECORATIONS FOR AN AMERICAN OPFICER.

Lieut. Green, United States Army, who was
detailed by the War Department to accompany
the Russian army during the recent RussoTurkish war, has petitioned Congress for permission to teceive the following decorations
from the Emperor of Russia: The decoration
of St. Anne, third class, for bravery at the
battles of Shipka, Aug. 24, and of Plevna, Sept.
11. 1877; the decoration of St. Vladimir, fourth
class, for bravery in the passage of the Balkans,
Dec. 25-31, 1977, and in the battle of Philippopolis, Jan. 15, 1878; and the decoration of
the Camtaign Medal, for serving with the Russian army in the esampsion of 1877 and 1878.

WIDOWS OF 1812 SOLDIERS.

The attempt is to be made to open another
door into the National Treasury by a joint resolution construing the act of Congress approved
March 9, 1878, so as to entitle widows of the
soldiers of the War of 1812 to a pension, notwithstanding a second marriage, provided they
were widows at the date of said act or at the
time of application.

SMALL NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Representably e Thelps, of Connecticut, in the
interests of some of the National banks, has introduced a bilitor repeal a part of Sec. 5,175 of
the Revised Statutes of the United States, and
to provide for the circulation by National-Banking Associations of notes of a less denomination than \$5, after resumption, the same as
before.

ERIDGE OVER THE SOUTHERN MISSISSIPL.

The latest move in legislation in connection

ing Associations of notes of a less denomination than \$5, after resumption, the same as before.

BRIDGE OVER THE SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI. The latest move in legislation in connection with the scheme of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company is an amendment to Senator Morgan's bill, appropriating \$5,000,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River not farther north than Memphis.

PENSIONS TO TEAMSTERS.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, wants the Pension laws amended so as to grant pensions to the teamsters who served in the War of 1812.

INDIAN-TERRITORY JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, has introduced a bill to establish the Judicial District of the Indian Territory, bounded as follows: North, by the State of Kansas; east, by the States of Missouri and Arkansas; south, by the State of Texas and west, by the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico,—to be called the District Ontil is established, and a District Judge, Attorney, and Marshel appointed,—the Judge of the district to receive a salary of \$3,800 per annum.

CONVEYANCE OF INVERSET IN LAND.

Senator Ferry asks Congress that the Solicitor of the Treasury be authorized and directed to convey, by proper deeds of conveyance, without terms, to Robert Gorthy, of Victor, Clinton County, in the State of Michigan, all the interest of the United States in the northwest quarter of the borthwest quarter of sec. 17, in Township 6 North, of Range 1 West, Michigan; and to Calvin Green, of the same place, all the interest of the United States in and to the southwest quarter of Sec. 17, and the northwest quarter of Sec. 17, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Sec. 17, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 18, in Township 6 North, of Range 1 West, Michigan. A FIGHT WITH THE ELEMENTS.

A FIGHT WITH THE ELEMENTS.

Special Dissates to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Dec. 25.—The propeller G. J.

Truesdell, of Goodrich's Line, arrived here at half-past 12 o'clock last night from Ludington. The Truesdell left Ludington for Milwaukee at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The weather at the time was cold, but the wind by no means high or threatening. Toward nightfall, however, it freshened and rapidly mcreased to a gale, causing a heavy sea. The Truesdell happened to be light. Although a handy craft in a general sense, this condition proved unfortunate, as the would not head to the storm. To agrarate matters she appeared to be losing ground constantly in the contest. Therefore it became necessary to resort to a system of tacking to keep her off the east shore. Whenever she refused to head westward, she was kept off in a northerly or southerly direction, edging up to windward as much as possible. In this matter the contest between human invention and ingenuity and

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

bublish the evidence taken in the Democratic investigation at New Orleans. If this should happen, it is said that a very disagreeable story would be made public.

JOEN FOFE HODNETT.

a labor agriator, has had trouble with his partner, and both were ledged in jail here last night, upon cross warrants, in which each claimed that the other threatened his life. The quarrel is interesting only in that it shows the inner workings of the Workingmen's League, and discloses the fact that a few glib-tungued fellows of infinite assurance manage to gain a livelihood and a factificus national prominence by means of the earnings of the noor. It appears that the followers of Hodnett baye been paying him locents per week as President of the Labor League. Cohen, the agritator who imitated Kearney, has in like manner levied tribute upon the workingmen.

#### CRIME.

THE MACK MURDER TRIAL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 25.—The jury in the Janesville, Wis., Dec. 25.—The jury in the Mack murder trial retired about 9 o'clock last night and are still out. At 11 a. m. they sent word to Judge Conger that they were ready to render a verdict after receiving a little advice from him upon one point. The Judge and prisoner were sent for, but upon looking the law according to the Revised Seatures, it was ascertained that no Judge could either advise, discharge, or receive a verdict from the jury upon a legal isoliday. The prisoner was therefore returned to jail, and the jury still remain locked up in the Agricultural Room of the Court-House.

WILL BE ARRESTED. CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—It is claved to-night that the partners of the banking firm of U. P. Adae & Co. will be arrested to-morger under a criminal process, charging them with receiving deposits after the deed of assignment recently made by them had been signed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Boston, Dec. 25.—Last night Eara Wilson killed his wife, from whom he had been separated, and then killed himself.

SALOON MURDER.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 25.—In an affray in
the Marble saloon this afternoon Samuel Emery
killed James Coombs.

CANADA.

Covernmental—Temperance Movement teresting Church Case. Special Dispates to The Trisburg. OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—It is understood that

Representative Springer has introduced a bill on the relief of Levicia A. Cartier. It provides:
That the Collector of Internal Revenue for the State of Illinois, all the appearance of the State of Illinois, all the success of the jettles at the mouth of the Misisstopi, as Capt. Eads' contract looks for a depth of thrity feet, and he has thus far obtained, only a depth of the venty-three feet, at though he has been paid in advance for a certain of twenty-eight feet.

YELLOW FAVER.

The report of the yellow fever at St. Thomse excites much comment and some apprehension here for the coming season. It is known that the flats south of the White-House are in a condition to readily breed a postlence, as 300 acres of the marsh are thickly covered with the refuse for the marsh are thickly covered with the refuse from the city sewage. As yet the Appropriation Committees have taken no steps to carry out the recommendations of the President's measure that the conditions would be very favorable for yellow fever againing a foot-hold here if a single case should be brought in from any quarter.

HONDEN-MONET CELEBRATION.

The following correspondence has passed between the Honest-Money L-ague and Gen. Gar.

The following correspondence has passed between the Honest-Money L-ague and Gen. Gar.

Representative Springer has introduced a bill not retailed a Letter for the Message for the Collector Action District of the States of Illinois. All the Susteen for the Sus

bealth.

London, Cam., Dec. 25.—A patent anti-frietion car-box was applied for the first time to some trucks at the Outario car-works here, and found to be a very valuable invention. The practical effect is to diminish the friction and draught-power by from 50 to 70 per cent. A car laden with fifteen tons was run at the rate of forty miles an hour with no perceptible friction.

the sale of liquor in grocery stores and its removal."

At a meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the Glasgow Bank failure, Mr. John Rankin alluding to the difficulty of heioning any person believed there was as much distress in Montres as there was in Glasgow. Mr. Brontin though the Glasgow Bank crash should be a lesson to the Scottish people; also that unlimited banking liability should never be permitted. A considerable sum of money was, nevertheless, subscribed.

The Montreal Police Magistrates want the Dominion Parliament to pass an act "prohibiting detectives and other officials from imparting information, or reporters from publishing the same, unless the documents are accompanied.

Dominion Parliament to pass an act "prohibiting detectives and other officials from imparting information, or reporters from publishing the same, unless the documents are accompanied with the written consent of the Maristrate presiding over the case."

Special Dispotent to The Tribune.

Tonowfo, Dec. 25.—A very interesting church case, affecting Episcopal rights so far as patronage is concerned, has commenced here before Vice-Chancellor Promifoot. The facts of the case are as follows: In September last the incumber-set of St. George's Church, Oshawa, became vacant, and, as the Blahop of Togonto was attent in Ecgiand, the appointment of another elergyman to fill his blace was posiponed. In the meantime, the Rev. A. L. Fortin, of Sorei, Quebec, was invited to minister to the congregation. This he did so acceptably that the evorgregation determined to ask the Bishop to give him the appointment permanently. On the Bishop's arrival in Ontario(the request was made, but his Lordship replied, stating that he had to be governed by the Canon of the Diocese which authorized him to make an apprintment after consulting with the Church Vestry. Besides that he maintained that it was not the place of the Vestry to suggrest a name to the Vestry. In the correspondence which followed the name of the Rev. C. C. Johanon, of Port Perry, was mentioned by the Bishop, and it was stated by him that it was desirable that a clergyman who was resident in the Diocese should have the appointment. The congregation still objected to the appointment of Mr. Johnson; but finally his license was insued, and on Dec. 3 he attended at Oshawa to take charge of the church. When he arrived there the Church Wardens—F. W. Glien, M. P., and Dr. Kartin—had closed the doors against him, a determination having been arrived the Church wardens—f. W. Glien, M. P., and Dr. Kartin—had closed the church in a half for that day, and on the following week applied for an injunction in chancery compeling the Church wardens to give up the keys of the church, the edifie,

Forty-eight Children Drowned in France by the Breaking of Ice.

Movement on Foot in Switzerland to Separate Church from State.

Gladstone's Recent Speech in Parliament on the Af-ghan War.

SWITZERLAND. PROPOSED SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.
GENEVA, Doc. 25.—The Great Council of Genevs has accepted the principle of separation of Church and State, and appointed a committee to examine a Separation bill.

GERMANY. HELD BLAMELESS. BERLIN, Dec. 25. -The Captain and officers of the steamship Pommerania have been acquit-ted. The inquiry decided that human effort did all possible to avoid collision and loss of life.

FRANCE. WHOLESALB DROWNING.
PARIS, Dec. 25.—Forty-eight children were by the breaking of ice on a pond at

DE MARK.

COTENHAGEN, Dec. 25.—A hotel-keeper has been arrested for threatening to shoot the king.

GLADSTONE.

HIS SPEECE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE AFGHAN WAR.

London Neics, Dec. 11. Mr. Gladstone devoted the earlier and longer cart of his speech to an analysis of the corre-pondetee in the Blue Book, showing by many at the war had been forced upon the Ameer. Having established this position, he turned upon the Ministers in a fresh direction, Ameer with the penalties of war action had received a Rassian mission at a time when they accepted the pretext of Russia for the dispatch of this same mission. Russia had now, thanks to the timidity of the Conservative Gorent, for the first time got a deliberately aght fit and as often as she pleased. This

conferred title to send a mission to Cabul when she thought if and as often as she pleased. This was a humiliation which the Government had brought upon the country by sending a tame message to the Foreign Office of the Czar at a time when with pomp and circumstance they marched their legions into Afghanistan. In a low and solemn voice, audible smid the perfect stiliness of the House, Mr. Gladstone pointed out how the Government were now repeating the errors of 1838, and he praced Heaven to avert the omen which first suggested itself, and spare the country the catastrophe of 1841. In a passage of rare eloquence he compared the state of India moon the appointment of the present Viceroy to the site of an old battle-dield. Nature, with kind and careful hand, had spent vers in removing the vestiges of carnage, and covering up all traces of the strucyle; and now it was all undone. The sword was drawn and the bloody handagain displayed. With bitterly pointed allusion he said: "The torch of a madiman muy burn down the edifice that it has taken all the skill, and labor, and lavish prodigality of generations to raise." The work of amelioration after the blunder of forty years ago cannot, he said, be undone in a moment. The best we can hope is a reinstatement of that parifying and mitigating process, and its ultimate, though remote, success. If it were possible for all honorable members to have mustered the contents of the Afghan correspondence, Mr. Glacstone did not doubt the result of the pending division. "Be that as it may," he added in his concluding sentences, "you may obtain the warrant and sanction of a major ty of this House, and probably will. The responsibility that is now yours—yours alone—will then be shared with you by the majority of this House, But many will decline to share it; many, will boye for the ultimate disapproval and reversal of that course; and even if the nation should approve it, we must bow in submany will bore for the ultimate disapproval and reversal of that course; and even if the nation should approve it, we must bow in submission to the tribunal of ultimate appeal. But coese discentients will still teel they have discented their duty in this critical moment—a duty actually incumbent on them if they be right in thinking that truth and justice are the only sure foundations of international relations, and that there is no possession so precopa, either for peoples or for men, as a just and becorable name. This percention, spoken with atrong though suppressed emotion, was followed by loud and prolonged cheering, amid which the clapping of hands by strangers in the gallery was plainly discernible.

TURKEY. THE NEW GRAND VIZIER.

Dispatch to London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—The appointment of Khaireddin Pasha as Grand Vizier, more particularly, is an event of some importance. By birth he is a Circassian, but of what tribe he does not himself know. He was brought at an early age to Constantinopie, and after a short time we'd to Northern Africa, where he has ment to far the greater part of his life. He time we'xt to Northern Africa, where he has spent by far the greater part of his life. He speaks and understands Turkish, but has not a perfect familiarity with it, and prefers to express himself in Arabie or French. When he speaks the latter tongue his hard foreign accent does not prevent great finency and remarkable lucidity of expression. He was formerly Prime Minister to the Bev of Tunis, and hirst became known to the Sultan by a small book recommended to his Majessy by one of the Uleniahs, in which he endeavored to prove that modern ideas of liberty and progress are not at all inconsistent with the cardinal principals of Islam as contained in the Koran and expounded by the most learned doctors of the law, and thist contrary opinions on this studget proceed from ignorance or erroneous interpretation of the sacred writings. He thinks that if Turkey is to be regenerated it must be done by Mussulmans themselves in accordance with the principles of their owd ministration for which they are peculiarly fixed. The realization of Khaireddin's ideas would necessitate an increase of the political influence of the Ulemahs; but this would not be, at least for some time, such a serious danger as might be imagined, for the upper ranks of the clergy hure are far more enlightened and liberal than is generally supposed. Whatever we may think of his views, Khaireddin has at least individuality and energy, and thereby forms a striking contrast to his immediate predecessors. In choosing him in spite of strong opposition among the official classes the Sultan has shown considerable personal initiative and firmness of purpose. The Cabinet will doubtless take its tone from the Grand Vizier, all the more as he is known to bossess in a very high degree the confidence of his Majesty, and we may now expect a vigorous effort to imaggirate a period of important reforms. An Imperial Hats, containing the programme of reforms, is expected to be promulzated in a few days.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.
To the Educe of The Tribuna.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 24.—I perceive that is inco. E. C. Moderwell, late Senator from the rents-first Senatorial District, has come out a manifesto for the purpose of breaking the rece of a very grave charge preferred against in Logan, himself, and several other Republican members of the last Legislature, of have a deliberately, in the interest of Gen. Logan, spoiled the great Republican State of Illinois a Republican Senator of a six years. Mr. oderwell knows the following undisputed tota, for the Legislative records show them: and either of the two Republicans could have an elected had all the Republicans who yoted a Gen. Logan voted for him! On one ballot days Lawrence received Democratic and "Indiana".

dependent "votes enough to elect him if all the Logan men had voted for him. They refused to vote for him and seet him.

On six different ballots Mr. Washburne had Democratic votes enough to elect him—on one of the ballots by a majority of frum 6 to 10 votes. The Logan men, knowing their votes would elect him, refused to give their votes to him. Mr. Moderwell admits that on one ballot nime Democrats voted for Mr. Washburne. And now what are the puerile excuses Mr. M. gives in behalf of Gen. Logan, as well as in behalf of nis Republican associates, for not voting for and electing Mr. Washburne?

First, that "none of the distinguished Republicans who were present at Springfield and understood the true state of affairs gave any such advice." The "late Senator from the Twenty-first District" hereby says that the representatives of the Republican party in the Legislature, so highly commended by him for their intelligence and patriotism, refused to elect a Republican to the United States Senate other than Gen. Loran, because a few outside and irresponsible lobbytest did not "advise" them. Such a statement is as extraordinary as it ought to be considered insulting to the members of the Legislature.

Second, that the voting of the Democrats for Mr. Washburne was a "mere trick." He says: "It is claimed that four Democrats had made a written agreement that they would vote all day (Jan. 29) for Mr. Washburne." If Mr. M. meant to deal fairly, and frankly, and honestly with the Republicans of the State so deeply aggrieved, why does he say "it is claimed that four Democrats" etc? Mr. Moderwell had a full and personal knowledge of the writtes predge of Measrs. T. J. Williams, A. S. Wilderman, T. M.

Democrats "etc? Mr. Moderwell had a full and personal knowledge of the written p'edge of Messrs. T. J. Williams. A. S. Wilderman, T. M. Moneyhan, and C. E. McDonnell, that they would vote for Mr. Washburne in all the ballots on Jan. 23. He knows that the Hon. Charles Easton, the Republican member from the First District, went into the cancus at which he, Moderwell, was present, and stated that he had such a document in his hand, and offered to show it, but that the Logan men would not listen to it, saying it would

the cancus at which he, Moderwell, was present, and stated that he had such a document in his hand, and offered to show it, but that the Logan men would not listen to it, saying it would make no difference with them.

The truth is, every Republican member of the Legislature knew of the pledges, and it is astonishing that Mr. Moderwell should now attempt to make people believe the contrary. And what if they did not know if? They knew that not only these four Democrate but five others voted for Mr. Washburne, and that if Gen. Loran had consented to his friends voting for him he would have been elected. But it was all a "trick," says one "late Senstor from the Twenty-first District," and "it is ridiculous to find fault with the Republicans for not biting at as cheap bait as that." Why not, and proved it a "trick," It could have resulted in no harm if the Republicans had voted for Mr. Washburne, even if the Democrats had changed their votes. It would only have been to their discredit. To say that the change of the Republican vote from Gen. Logan to any other Republican for a single ballot would have been demoralizing to the organization is but a poor compliment to a compacted party which had been drilled for weeks by so distinguished a military leader as Gen. Logan.

But tell us, Mr. Moderwell, where is the evidence that this was a "trick," and what could the Democrat; and had a enoice among the Republicans, and agreed to vote for one of them. To accuse these gentlemen of trickery in this regard is to accuse them of conduct alike disgraceful to them both as public men and private dicigens. I expect they will be heard from in vindication of the disgraceful charge against them made by Mr. Moderwell.

He says one of the gentlemen who signed the pledge told him he would see the enadidate named "in b—l" before he would vote for him. He was but one of the four. Let Mr. M. give us his name. It is but just to his seculates who did not make so discreditable a remark, and who will not like to rea, under the suspicion of havi

Tou are an intelligent man and a good politician.

You know that either Judge Lawrence or Mr. Washburne could have been elected Senator if Geu. Logan, yourself, and other Republicans would have agreed to it. You know that Gen. Logan told the Hon. Frank Riddle, Senator from Cook, that if he could not be elected Senator no other Republican should.

You know that three Democrats promised to wote for the itou. Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, for Senator, provided all the Logan men would vote for him, and that Logan retused to have them so vote, aithough their votes would have elected Farwell.

And now, Mr. Moderwell, asian honest man, as we have always heretofore regarded you, why should you come forward at this time to alter the "truth of history" so far as regards the fatal action of Gen. Logan and his friends two years ago?

#### NORDENSKJOLD.

Circumnavigating the North Pole, Britain, Germany, and the United States have persistently and unsuccessfully endeavored for many years to find a "North restern" passage. an enterprising Swede has succeeded with com-paratively little trouble in discovering discovering a

"Northeastern" route, by which he has already penetrated from Norway, along the coast of Laphand, through the strait south to Nova Zembla, across the Kara Sea, along the northern coast of Russia, past the north cape of Asia, and into the River Lena, p., which the expedition went to Yakutak, where they were heard from Ang. 27 last, and from which they expected to sail for Behring's Straits. The navigator who has made himself famous by this unprecedented performance is Prof. Nordemkjold, a learned man, who has devoted much time to a study of the Arctic problem, and who was led to give special attention to the stories and log-books of Norwegian whale and seal hunters, who frequently penetrated as far as the Kara sea. The Professor found a patron in an intelligent merchant of Goteburg, Mr. Oscar Dickson, who furnished the means necessary for the experimental voyages. The first attempt was begun in June. 1875, in a small vessel. The trip from the north cape of Europe to Nova Zembia was made in six days, and after some time about in explorations, the Kara Sea was crossed and the Yenisel River was reached Aug. 13. The Professor here left with a detachment and went up the river into Siberia, while the remainder of the party returned to Norway in only ten days. This journey attracted great attention—especially in Russia, where Nordenskjold was looked upon as a benefactor who had demonstrated a new route for commerce. Greatly encouraged, the Professor returned home and prepared for a new expedition the following year. He chartered a small steamer, started for flammerfest July 25, and in three days was at Nova Zembla. One day later he entered the Kara Sea, his steamer being "the first that ever burst upon that silent saa"—and there was no explosion in this case. Here he found drifting ice, but was not discourared. He slowly pushed his way on until Aug. 15, when he reached the Yenisel once more three he disposed of his cargo, took a new one on board, and in seven weeks from starting was again at Hammerfest. He now became c

HYMENEAL. DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 25.—Harry Gray, passenger conductor on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash, was married to night to Miss Clara Birsch, and Capt. C. A. Minckley, proprietor of the Decatur auction house, was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary A. Goodrich daughter of Attorney B. F. Goodrich.

Capital-A New Effect of Anglomania.

The International Plays at the Galete-Mile. Marie Dumas and the Foreign Drama.

Shakspeare in French-Shadwell's "Don Juan "-An English Symphony at the Conservatoire.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, Dec. 11.—Th. taste which the Frence nave lately developed for dramatic matinees has seen borrowed, together with various others rood deal less respectable, -the teste for ho racing and ulster coats, for instance, -from the other side of the Channel. It is quite a recent mportation, but it has taken solid root, and seems likely to grow in favor. Musical matinees we had plenty of, but the dramatic matinee wa not introduced till a couple of years ago, when one or two theatres, playing the lighter class of acclimatize the foreign custom,—with such de-cided success that their example was quickly

ALMOST EVERY HOUSE IN PARIS, not exclusive of the State theatres themselves for amongst the best and most successful of the Sunday-afternoon performances are those of the Comedie Francaise and the Odeon. Here the programmes are usually chosen from the classic repertory. Moltere is the great attraction, but neither Cornellie, Beaumarchais, Marivaux, nor Racine is neglectal specimen of the works of dramatists less famous now, though in many cases they made as great a stir in their own day, who may also be indulgently ranked amongst the classics. At the Odeon these matinees do most excellent service. Numbers of plays which would otherwise have been allowed to molder into dust on the book-shelves of indifferent managers bave een rescued from oblivion, and revived for the

pleasure and instruction of the public.

I know of no matinees here more interesting or thoroughly deserving than those given b that courageous and clever artist, MLLE. MARIE DUMAS.

Mile. Dumas is a sister of the Acade It occurred to her some years ago that the French stage had much to gain, and nothing to lose, by becoming more familiar with the dra-matic literature of foreign countries. In matliterary, France has not bitherto been remarkliterary, France has not hitherto been remarkable for curiosity,—at least, curiosity as to auxthing going on beyond her own frontier. Shakspeare himself was nothing but a name to most people here till that great poet and daring innovator, Victor Hugo, opened their eyes. Even now, after all the incense that has been burnt in his honor by the Romanticists, Shakspeare is still an incomprehensible giant to all but a few. And, if the greatest of all foreign dramatists is unapprecisted, it may be readily understood that smaller lights, like Lope de Vega, Alfieri, Schiller,—giants though they be,—and such altogether insignificant writers as Sheridan, Congreve, and Sen Jonson, are in no danger of becoming vulgarized.

greve, and Ben Jonson, are in no danger of becoming vulgarized.

Were in no danger, I should have said; for,
since Mile. Dumas founded what at the outset
she called the "Soirees [afterwards matinees]
Caracteristigues,"—now christened "Matinees
Internationales,"—the English dramatists have
been introduced, and, what is more,
on the Paris stage. The same may be said of
the most celebrated dramatists of several other
European countries. The enterorise in the be
ginning was extremely humble. Mile. Dumas
had to be content with giving semi-private
readings, at which she did nearly all the work
herself. The readings were accompanied by
musical selections, representative, so far as
might be, of the nation selected for illustration.

This part of the scheme has since been dropped,
by-the-by.

Well, the Soirees Characteristiques made a.

by-the-by.

Well, the Soirees Characteristiques made a favorable impression. The public admitted to them was small, but select, and, above all, artistic. Before long these peculiarly intellectual entertainments got talked of. They were transferred in 1876 to the Porte St. Martin, and somewhat altered in character. Each matinge was preceded by a tecture, giving a description of the play announced for performance. to

was preceded by a tecture, giving a description of the play announced for performance, together with a biographical sketch of the author. Mille. Dumas lectured once or twice herself, not altogether with success. Women-orators

ARE NOT RELISTED in this country yet, nor, I think, are they likely to be for a considerable number of generations. In 1877 the Matinese Characterisques were given at the Gaite, with most satisfactory results, speaking from the disinterested point of view of Art. Some of the works presented were, to be sure, a good deal mangled by translators; but that was almost inevitable. An ambitious artist from the Vaudoville favored us with his reading of "Hamlet," early in the season: a rather startling notion he had of it, I remember. Besides this, we had "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and several Russian, Spanish, and Italian plays,—not to speak of the revivals of various forgottes French works.

Last Sunday, Mile Marie Dumas opened her third season with a fragment of "Antony and Cleopatra,"—specially translated (adapted is the correct word) by M. Bertrand,—and a French version of

It was an odd idea to choose a playwright like Shadwell—who, but for the satiric pen of Drydeu, would hardly have been handed down to posterity to represent the English drama. However, a sensible proverb enjoins us not to look gift-horses in the mouth. Shadwell's play—described in the bill as a "comedy-drama in three acts"—had, to even the British portion of the Gaite's andience, all the interest of novelty. It is a literary curiosity. Such a downright libertine and murderous scamp as this Don Juan was surely never imagined before or since. The operatic here of the saine name is tame beside him. Even the Don Juan of Pouschkin—a sufficiently cold-blooded villant, too—is milk and-watery in comparison. In Act I. Shadwell's here has aiready seduced half a dozen fair-out frail creatures, has murdered the brother and lover of one of them, and inflicted sundry grievous wounds on an assorted ribble. Before the curtain falls on Act II. he has traitorously abused the hospitality of an aged gentleman who shelters him after a miraculous escape from shipwreck, has slain five more unfortunates (including the aged gentleman and the sister of a victim in the previous act,—he had aiready seduced the latter, by the way, and has crowned these brilliant achievements by carrying off the two sisters of his defunct host. But

POETIC JUSTICE IS DONE
in the concluding act. Den Jean has taken refuge, with his fair booty and several godiess companions. in the crypt of an old church. Here, to his astonishment (but not by any means to his confusion), he finds the tomb and statue of an old acquaintance, the Commander. To show his contempt for ghostly terrors, be invited the statue to take supper with him in the crypt. The invitation is accepted. But, and the same time the sacrilegnous Juan finds himself encircled by the ghosts of all his victims. The end is not yet, though! Wenn as they imagine, our hero has been sufficiently swed by their appearance, they invite him to repent and be saved. Very considerate, is it not! If Juan were a regula

at the first Conservatoire Conservatore at the first Conservatoire Concert of the season (the fifty-second of the famous Societé des Concerts), in the stape of the famous Societé des Concerts), in the stape of the famous Societé des Concerts), in the stape of the season of the stape of the s

#### EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

A JEAN VALJEAN. When the members of the Paris Commune set fire to the Hotel de Ville and Prefecture of set fire to the Hotel de Ville and Prefecture of Police they hoped to destroy the criminal records which had been gathered so carefully and correctly by the Imparial police, who had perfected the system of criminal information as practiced by their predecessors. The Rue de Jerusalem was dreaded by malefactors, and also by the agritators, who knew their political and social antecedents had been carefully chronicled. The whole history and career of a man was in the hands of the police for good or evil; the diary of his life was written up day by day; and diary of his life was written up day by day; and those who had distinguished themselves in pub-lic or in private had their casier, or pigeonhole, in the vast cupboards of the Prefecture of Police. The pigeon-hole was filled with notes, which became the dossier or criminal and political record of the life of individuals who had brought themselves under the notice of the authorities. The Communists, who knew

the authorities. The Communists, who knew that the Magustrates invariably consulted the dossier of each crim all, communicating it to the jury and prejudicing them against the prisoner at the bar, had many reasons for endeavoring to encompass the destruction of documents which were the reverse of flattering to some of their leaders, and would have tarnished the brilliancy of more than one career. The easier of more than one would have shown that many who, through some youthful error, had lost the jewel reputation, had cast themselves into the vortex of politics, not as disciples abandoning everything to espouse a cause their inward convictions taught them was right, but as catchpeany orators, men who could captivate the mob and gain a hollow reputation, more difficult to make since they could not enter into any conflict with the police, who had the secret of their past.

cult to make since they could not enter into any conflict with the police, who had the secret of their past.

How many in such a position have been tempted, and, having been tempted, have fallen? They have come within reach of the octopus-like arms of the Code, and stern Justice has been no distinguisher of persons. In the cupboards and among the archives of the purquet or tribunal of his native town his dossier tells at ale which must be kept secret, and many a man who has declined the Legion of Honor has had a reason known only to himself and the Public Prosecutor. No one can ever have permission to look up the casier or its contents unless on official business. The keys are kept by some responsible person, and before the dossier could be found the proper fiche must be forthcoming. Those boxes which are placed round the study of the Public Prosecutor in the Palais de Justice in the provinces, or round the room of the head of the Criminal Department of the Prefecture of Police in Paris, are full of fiches or small strips of cardboard, alphabetically arranged, with the names of those whose antecedents are revealed in corresponding dossiers. Since the liberal Empire was tried and condemned, the political and criminal dossiers have been kept apart. The Minister of the Interior has his own police, and the savings and dolurs of political men are revealed with as sauch accuracy and promptingle as the offenses of Jean ciracy and prompitione as the orienses of Jean Hiroux are noted by the Frefect of Police. Punishments are divided into different categories, each of which entails certain pains and penalties, the reflection of which will follow a man through life like some avenging Nemesis. Certain classes of men fed deprived of their civil privileges; they can broke nor can they have any voice, directly can directly, in the management of the affair and the country. They cannot redeem the control of the region of the country of the control of the place of the country. They cannot redeem the control of the country of the control of the country of the control of the country of

ably be elaborated by the novenst and playwriter.

Dumas, a man of 50, and of most gentlemanly appearance, stood yesterday in the dock of
the Court of Assize to show cause why a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, with hard
labor, passed on him in contamaciam, should
not be enforced. Heartbroken and sobbing he
toff the jury his piteous tale. He had been
a soldier and had held a commission in
the French army. When he left the
regiment be entered the service
of an insurance company as agent regiment the entered the service of an insurance company as agent and traveled through the provinces. While on one of his journeys he caught cold, and was taken if with rheumatic fever. The money he had saved up melted like snow before the hot sun, and he ran deeply into debt. Pressed on every side by his creditors, he gave way to temptation, and sent fictitious policies, accompanied by bills with teltitious signatures representing the amount of the premiums, and thus managed to obtain from his employers a few hundred france as commission. He returned to Paris as soon as he was convalescent and endeavored to procure funds to enable him to indemnify the Company. He was unsuccessful, and, after living in concealment for a few months to avoid the line and cry raised when his detalleations were discovered, he emerged from his retreat, thinking he had been forgiven and forgotien. He procured employment as traveler to a large house of business in the wine trade, and was successful beyond all expectation. He married, but was unfortunate enough to lose his wife. His perseverance and industry, his rectitude of conduct and regularity of habits, attracted the motice of his employers, who assisted him in establishing himself in business as a wine merchant on his own account. He married a second time a wdow with children, and became more than a second father to them. When the war broke out Dumas took service as a simple volunteer, and his bravery was so great that his Colonel would have asked for the medicite militaire for him had Dumas not especially requested him not to mention his game. Through a third person he more than indemnified the company he had defrauded, and he thought he could hold his head up once had settled down as one of the richest men in the meighborhood. The Mavor, the cure and the motaire were constant visitors at his house, and when the list of wealthy and influential men worthy of serving one the jury was made out the name of Dumas was included without his consent being asked, as he had always desired

deniand that the luty should commit the vig-inal sentence caused a movement of indignation favorable to the prisoner, whose appeal, "Have pity on me and mine?" was heard. He was acquitted by the jury, sho took a merciful view of the case and held that the crime had already been sufficiently expisited, thus indorsing the opinion of the original prosecutors.

MACMAHON AS A HUNTER. A correspondent, writing from Paris about the habits of the French President, says: "The Marshal is found rather of shooting than of hunting with a pack of hounds, whippersin, horns, horses, and all the din which rouses Echo from all its sylvan lairs. It is on his estate at

enjoyment his favorite exercise. His holidays are never entirely free from public business, so it is rare ne is able to begin to shoot with the dawn—nevertheless he is not late afield. He gets up at daybreak, and dispatches state busidawn—nevertheless he is not late afield. He gets up at daybreak, and dispatches state business as rapidly as possible, crunches a bit of bread, and the sun is never very high when he leves his house, followed by his dog. His shooting cress is very plain. He wears a round jacket, a porkhe hat, and excellent gaiters. He goes almost always alone. He is sometimes accompanied by Gen. Broge, his Aide-de-Camp; rarely by his gamekeeper. He does not need the latter, for he knows the neighborhood thorourhly—every hedge, every form, every covert. He knows the edge of which wood the hare makes his form, the stubble-field where the quall feeds, the favorite haunt of partridge and pheasant. He ranges the fields, knowing where to find just what he wants, for he has since child-hood been familiar with them—so familiar that he needs no dog to find game for him. This year he has been obliged to shoot over a dog belonging to one of his gamekeepers. He lost his favorite dog hast July, and the pumph he bought at the dogs show so replace the lost favorite is still too young to be carried into the field this year. Everybedy knows how vigorous while shooting. He leaps over obstacles with a juvenile ardor which astonishes even his most intimate friends. Through underbrush, thicket, over ditches, banks, he keeps up with his dog, and when game is flusned he is within shot. After four or five hours spent without resting, he returns home, changes his dress, and does honor to the dinner, during which he delights to tell the incidents of the flay. He considers official shootings, which he holds in state domains for foreign Princes, diplomatists, and eminent public functionaries, as mere ceremonial meetings,—not as shooting. He treats his gaests with a simplicity which is not without grandeur. The Inspector of Forests receives notice that there will be shooting on such a day. He places the gamekeepers to drive in the game, and the luxury consists, only in the abundance and variety of the game. These shootings rarely commence until the afterno have a share, and all goes to them—the solitary partridge, which he fluspes, follows, and at last

MENTAL ABERRATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.

out in the members of the Royal House of Great out in the memoers of the moyal nouse of Great Britain is mainly an inheritance from George III., grandfather of the present Queen. Neither George I. nor George II. was absolutely crazy, though the former's lifelong imprisonment of his wife, and probable complicity in the ment of his wife, and probable complicity in the murder of her alleged lover, Count Konigs-mark, indicated a terocity not far removed from lunacy. The poor Queen always denied her guilt. Then, too, George I hated his son and successor, a hatred which was fully returned. successor, a hatred which was fully returned. George II. and his son, Prince Frederick, who died before him, were aiways at sword's points. Frederick's wife, the Princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha, was described as an "unhealthy woman," and from her son. George III., perhaps gained an additional taint. He was first attacked by insanity before he was 30, but recovered so soon that the fact was generally unknown. He was once or twice crazy between 1788 and 1810, in which last year he lost his reason for good. His wicked son, George IV., with whom his relations were far from his reason for good. His wicked son, George IV., with whom his relations were far from his reason for good. His wicked son, George IV., with whom his relations were far from his reason for good. His wicked son, George IV., with whom his relations were far from his reason for good. His wicked son, George IV., with whom his relations were far from his reason for good. His wicked son, George IV., with whom his relations were far from his reason for good. His wicked son, George IV., with whom his relations of the dealth of baseling the dealth of the deluction of the base of the laws of decency as well as right, and perhaps the brutal severity to his soldiers of the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, to the same malign influence. The Queen, herself, a well intentioned gentlewoman, has been reparted to be the occasional victim of spiritualistic delusions and other aberrations. Making all due allowance for gossip and exaggeration, it is well known that her iongiseclusion after the death of her husband was manifestation of a healthy mind. It is sincerely to be hoped that the loss of her second daughter and third child, the Princess Alice, will not prove to be too much for her too bear. It is the first inroad into the family circle since the death of the Prince Consort, with the exception of two or three grandchildren who died in their infancy. It is gratifying to learn that the Queen, though grieved, is not ill, but the shock were he felt more after t George II. and his son, Prince Frederick, who infancy. It is gratifying to learn that the Queen, though grieved, is not ill, but the shock may be felt more after the first excitement has passed away. Still her present camness is very

THE DILKE CASE. Last May a remarkable case came before one of the London Police Magistrates, arising out of of the London Police Magistrates, arising out of a charge of libel brought by Mrs. Dilke against her deceased husband's brother. The Dilkes are a very ancient family, who for centuries have lived at Maxstoke Castle, one of the finest feudal residences remaining in England. Close to Maxstone is Packington Hall, the seat of Lord Aylesford. Lord Liverpool placed over his home the words, "Non faciam vitio culps ve minorem" ("I will not reduce the estate by any vice or folly of mine"), and acted on it. Lord Aylesford has done precisely the converse. His ouse up to last year (it is now let) was the head centre of the loosest, emptiest-headed section of the fashionable world. The fun was fast and furicentre of the loosest, emptiest-headed section of the fashionable world. The fun was fast and furious, and was only brought to a finish by absolute impecuniosity. Among the festive guests at Packington figured Mrs. (Rosamond Emily) Dilke. This lady's husband was, in 1577-78, an invalid in a miserable condition. Her home was duil, and she found the society of Lord Aylesford and his friends far more to her taste than that of an ailing husband. Mrs. Dilke is childless, and Mr. Dilke's heir was, consequently, her brother, Maj. Dilke. This brother was not in the Aylesford set, and highly disapproved of his sister-in-law's proceedings, more especially her intimacy with Lord Aylesford. In 1877, Maj. Dilke, who paturally as next heir, failing his brother's issue, had especial grounds for keeping an eye on his sister-in-law's proceedings, more especially her intimacy with Lord Aylesford. In 1877, Maj. Dilke, who paturally as next heir, failing his brother's issue, had especial grounds for keeping an eye on his sister-in-law's proceedings, more convinced of her improper; conduct. Accordingly lie went to the Queen's Proctor, who watches against collision in the Divorce Court, made to him statements seriously inpugning Mrs. Dilke's character, and urzed that her conduct with Lord Aylesford was a bar to that enobleman's getting the divorce he was seeking from his wife. The Major also wrote a letter to his brother. Mr. Dilke, in which similar imputations were made. In May, 1878, Maj. Dilke was committed for libel. Subsequently, the Divorce Court refused a divorce to Lord Aylesford on the ground of his collusion with Lord Blandford, but did not go into the Dilke charges against him; nevertheless, Mrs. Dilke and Lord Aylesford took the opportunity to go on the stand, and vow that they were injured innocents. Three weeks ago Mrs. Dilke's counsel asking permission to withdraw from the libel suit, when the Court gave assent, but pointedly abstained from any expression of opinion favorable to the lady. Maj. Dilkes was willing that

PARALYSIS.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

Decatua, Ill., Dec. 25.—Last evening while chopping wood at his home, William Cummings, agricultural-implement agent, and formerly foreman of the Decatur Agricultural Works, was stricken with paralysis. He is about 55 years of age, and has lived here over twenty years. His physicians say be cannot live till morning. He had always been in good health, and weighed over two hundred points.

O'LEARY'S WALK.
New York, Dec. 25.—At 10:29 to-night Camana retired for needed rest, having made 205
niles. O'Leary's score,221 miles, and still walkng. Gilmore's Garden was crowded all day.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Dec. 25.—Arrived, stea Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

An Incident of Resumption.

New York Times.

A well-preserved old gentleman entered the Sub-Treasury building on Wednesday, and presented thirty-five \$1,000 called bonds for redemption. After the usual formalities had been gone through with and the necessary papers signed, the clerk placed upon the counter seven bags containing \$5,000 each in gold coin. The old gentleman gasped out:

"Wha—wha—wha's this!"

"Your \$35,000, sir, was the reply.

"But I don't wan't gold. Give me legal.tenders. I am 74 years of age, and I can't carry

ir. We are redeeming called bonds in gold."

The old gentleman expostniated, but in vain.

He hurried to the Gallatin National Bank and begged President Tappen to get him out of his scrape. Mr. Tappen explained all that he could do would be to receive the gold on deposit and allow him to draw a check against it. The old gentleman was delighted. He said be did not care what the arrangement was so that he could obtain greenbacks instead of gold. The bank's porter was sent after the bags, the deposit was made, the check drawn, and the old gentleman went on his way rejoicing.

A BELIGIOUS ROW.

Jews and Christians by the Ears.
TOLEDO, Dec. 24.—Church circles are sourcercised over a conflict of religious faiths by exercised over a connect of religious rations tween Hebrews and Christians over some eldren of the former faith, which, having reach the authorities of both denominations, has came little less than a sensation. A few week since a noted Christian philanthropist, Mr. J. Cooper Price, who has spent a young lifetime, and a small fortune as well, in genuine Christian charity, was informed that two children is a semi-abandoned state were occupying wretched hovel on Allen street, a noto riously bad quarter. Repairing there, he found two very bright and entertainhe found two very bright and entertaining little ones, indeed, on the verge of death from both hunger and cold. It proved that the mother, a Mrs. Englander by name, was the separated wife of a man in Clevelanu. Mr. Price sought her ought, and with her consent and gratitude took the children and succeeded in finding people to adort them. Soon after, however, the lady who took the little girl—the children are a boy and a girl—brought it to bir. Price and said she did not want it, as she had found the child was a Jewes. Mr. Price himself, therefore, took the child, and, having no family of his own, took out papers as its guardian. He took all these steps with the written consent of the mother, including the bentism of the little one into the Christian faith.

bantism of the little one into the Christian faith.

These thirgs coming to the attention of the Jewish Rabbi here, Rev. Dr. Eger, he took steps to undo what had been done, and reclaim the child to the Hebrew faith and baptism. He sought the mother out, but could get no satisfaction or aid from her nor her consort. Then he found out the father, whose name is Swartz, of Cleveland, and culisted him in the attempt. Swartz came on to Toledo, and the two so moved that suspicious of intended kidnapping caused the child's guardian to lock her up and keep a guard. They failed to either surprise Mr. Price or to prevail on him to give up the child. Yesterday they were reinforced by a Rabbi from Cleveland and other of the child's relatives, who, after advice and consultation, filed a petition to vacate the order appointing Mr. Price guardian, making the following points:

filed a polition to vacate the order appointing Mr. Price guardian, making the following points:

1. That the appointment of said Price guardian as aforeasid was contrary to law.

2. That the appointment of said guardian was made without the knowledge of this petitioner or the friends of said children.

3. That said children belong to the Hebrew fatth or religion, as do their smestors, and which was known by said Price; and who, before his said appointment, purposely had the said Lillie baptized in the Christian faith with a view of obtaining the guardianship as aforesaid, and which said fact said pretended guardian purposely and fraudulently withheld from the "carts at the time he received the said appointment.

4. That apparent partiality was shown by said guardian between said children in caring for one far more kindly than the other.

5. The injudicious unusual, and unnatural treatment of said children by said guardian, in consenting to and directing their separation one from the other, in their young and tender years, the result of which will be to allenate the affection which ought to and does exist between them as brother and sister.

6. That said guardian, by his teaching, has attempted to instill into the minds of said children the notion to abandon the Hebrew religion, in whose faith they have been reared and trained, and is attempting to influence them to adopt and accept the peculiar religious notions of said guardian, and the peculiar religious notions of said guardian, and the peculiar religious faith of said children.

7. That said guardian has violated a promise which he made before he received his said appointment signified his intention to abandon his said guardian hip of said Joseph Englander, and beatow if upon others contrary to law, which, if done, would cause a separation of said two children.

9. That said J. Cooper Price, ordended guardian, in other promise would cause as a separation of osaid two children.

9. That said J. Cooper Price, ordended guardian, is not a proper person to gove 9. That said J. Cooper Price, pretended guardian, is not a proper person to govern and manage said children, he not being a father and consequently cannot understand and appreciate the real-wants of said children, nor has he the natural instincts of a father such as would enable him to properly care for and as mpathize with children in their young and tender years.

And your petitioner would further state that he has sufficient means to support, maintain, educate, and rear said children, and, in view of the fact that they have been sunnioned by heelr lather and mother, the natural guardianship would and abould go to him or some other responsible relative.

The petitioner is the grandfather of the children. Within thirty days the case must be disposed of, when a lively bout may be expected as both sides are very strong, and both religiou

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Lake region, falling barometer, warmer, south and west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and over the lakes occasional snow.

Buypalo, Dec. 25.—There was another fail of snow to-day, and, with the wind forty-eight BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—There was another fall of snow to-day, and, with the wind forty-eight miles an hour, it drifted badly. The condition of the railroads has improved, however. One train, snow-bound for thirty hours five miles out, was brought in.

Snetial District to The Tribuna.

JONESBORO, III., Dec. 25.—Last night was the coldest of the season,—four degrees below zero. Twelve inches of snow upon the ground, and fine seighing.

Twelve inches of snow upon the groups, the sieighing.

Sheved Discatch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 25.—To-day the trains are making fair time. The wind has gone down, and the snow is no longer drifting.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Snow four feet deep in this section, and all trains on the local roads are abandoned.

LOCAL OYSEEVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Sn. Weuther 4709. Bir. Par Pa. 100. Clear. 6553 a. m. 30, 207 4 74 8. W. 10 Clear. 11:18 a. m. 30, 189 8 55 W. 10 Clear. 2:00 p. m. 30, 169 13 62 8. W. 10 Clear. 3:53 p. m. 30, 169 13 62 8. W. 10 Clear. 9:00 p. m. 30, 150 1 10 8. W. 9 Clear. 10:18 p. m. 30, 150 1 0 7.9 15. W. 9 Clear. Maximum, 15; minimum, 3.

GENERAL OSSENATIONS.
CHICAGO, Dec. 25-10:18 p.m.

Stations. Ear., 25r., 67ad. Rain; Weather

| Stations. | Bar. | Ibr. | Glad. | Albany. | 25.76 | 21 | S. W. | gentle | Albany. | 25.75 | 25 | W. | fresh. | 10.80 | 17 | S. W. | fresh. | 21.80 | S. W. | gen. | 21.80 Cloudy.
Clear.
Ulear.
Clear.
Clear.
Clear.
Clear.
Lt. rain.

A Marrying Man.

The Rev. John Mandeline, of Brooklyn, just sentenced to five years' imprisonment for bigamy, missed his calling. He should have been, a humorist. In his confession to the Judge he wrote: "After my first wife died in 1978." I went to Philadelphia, where I became accumunced with Mary E. Rustel, and married her. Soon after my wife left me on account of my religion. I then went to Newark as a pracing of the Gospel. There I became acquinted with an old widow, who proposed married to fine, and, after telling her my circumstances as regards my wite who is living, for married to her. She also left me. I then went to Brafford, Conn., where I made the acquaintance of a third woman to whom I was married. She found out the circumstances respecting my previous marriages, and one morning upon returning from work I found that she also had fied. I then came to Troy, where I formed the acquaintance of a servant firl, to whom I was married. She fied from me. Learning that this last person intended to hays my arrested. I left Troy and went to Lowell Mass, I came across a friend who introduced fine to a young lady, and after some time Keeping her company. I morning day mass informed of my previous marriages and that to leave Massachusetts. I then came to Wingled, L. I., where I married my present wife. Miss Wiedel, and for which marriage I was locked up. I therefore ask for mercy."

FROM THE Hon. Thurlow Weed

R. R. R. DYSENTERY, DIARRHOLA, CHOLERA MORRIE FEVER AND AGUE

BY RADWAY'S BEADT BELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA, INPLUENZA SORB THROAT, DIFFIGULT BREATHING, RELIEVED IN A PEW MINUTES BY BADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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In from One to Twenty Minutes NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need

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mmation of the Kidneys. Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungi,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblaine, and Frast Rites

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cares for fifty cents. There not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and Ague, and all other Majarious, Rillions, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (allow by Restrict Phils), so quickly as RADWAY'S READ! HELLED Fifty cents per bottle.

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Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, FOR THE CURE OF CHEONIC DISEASE,
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stamach, Main or Boars, Flesh or
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATION
THE FULIDS.
Chronic Rheumanism, Scrotula, Ghasalase sprinting,
Hacking Bry Joseph, Decrease of Companion, Diceology of the Lawriting, Funder, Disease, February of Companion, Diceology of the Lawriting, Funder, Disease, February of Companion, Companion, March 1998, Companion, Diceology, Sant Engine, Promails Complaints, Gout, Droppy, Sant Engine, Fremails Computation, Gout, Droppy, Sant Engine, Fremails Computation, Gout, Droppy, Sant Engine, Fremails Computation, Company, Compan

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillan Resolvent cred a remedial agents in the care of Curonia scrotdist constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Discasos. Gravel, Diabetes, Stopping of Water, Inconlinence of Urina. Privaces, Albumiauris, and in all cases where the brick-dust, deposits, or the brater is their mixed with substances like the write or order to the brater in the stopping of the write of the brater in the brater is their bricked like white sime or bear down the wite of the write of

billous appearance, and white bone dust depoint as billous appearance, and white bone dust depoint as whom the bone that appearance are the bone that the bone that the bone that the bone that the bone the bone that the bone the bone the bone that the bone the bone the bone that the bone OF TEN YEARS GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. BR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS recetly tasteless, elegantly coared with sweet or on, regulate, porfly, cleanse, and sweet laways blils, for the cure of all disorders of mach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Riadder, Karesasses, Headache, Constipation, Contiveness, Information, Dyspersis, Billionness, Feer, Inflammation belowed, rites, and all derangements of de last Viscera, Warras ted to effect a positive easily vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral election structure.

ANTHOR READ " False and True. Soul a letter stamp to EADWAY & CO., No. 3

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WAY'S REMEDIES. FROM THE Thurlow Weed.

r. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies Af-ing them for Several Years. NEW YORK, Jan. 4. 1877. THURLOW WEED

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It was the first and is the PAIN REMEDY stope the most excruciating pains, tion and cures Congestions whether smach, Bowels or other slands or one

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Inflammation of the Bladder,
on of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
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loothache,
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ty drope in half a tumbler of water will tes cure Cramps, Spaces, Sour atomach, lick Headache. Diarrices, Pressiery, the Bowels, and all internal Pains, onld always carry a both of NADWATS; EP with them. A few drops in water ickness or pains from change of water in French Brandy or Bitters as a stimu R AND AGUE.

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BE IT SEATED IN THE Kname, Skin or, Boues, Flesh or Court of THE FLUIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS AND VITIATING Cough, amorrous Affections, Syphilitic liceding of the Lung, Dyspepal, Water bloresux, White Swelling, Tumors of the Disease, Feding, Good, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Brosspilos.

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Trai-class cook, water, and fromer, or will oral housework. Call or address 201 Calumeter SITUATION WANTED—IN PHIVATE PAMILY AS COOK or general housework by American girl with first-class references. 3:5 Wabsah-ay. hrst-class references. Set Wabsah-av.

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Harvard-st.; \$15 10-room house, 1022 West Adamsst.; \$12 two-story brick, 424 Irving-place. Inquire on
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TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PARM OF 100 acres in Neoraska, with stock and farming implement, all clear, for Circago improved residence property within thirty minutes walk of Court-itense; would access the company of the country of the cou

COR SALE-AT ONE-FOURTH THEIR COST, as feet of elegant black valuat bank counters, including railing, plate-glass, and desks. B 56, Tribuns.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. eet, between Dearborn and State. ple, "and "That Riessed Baby." Haverly's Theatre.

Hooley's Theatre.
street, between Clark and LaSalle.
Miss Fanny Davenport. "Pique."

Academy of Music, sted street. between Madison an Hamlin's Theatre.

Metropolitan Theatre, Park Congregational Church. Ashland avenue and Washington street. Lecture. Subject: "The Vatican."

White Stocking Park. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1878.

A mournful incident of the cold term in France is reported in the cable dispatches. By the breaking of the ice on a pond at Chapelle Moche, a town near Paris, forty-eight children were drowned.

Senator Our ssr returned from Washing ton on Tuesday to spend the holidays at his home in Decatur. He is in fine health and spirits, feeling that there is no cause for worry over the result of the coming Senstorial contest-a matter which is in the hands of the Republicans of Illinois, where he

signs upon the Ohio Governorship, and expresses a preference for CHARLES FOSTER as the man to lead the Republican host to victory next October. He thinks, however, that the Convention will see to it that no mistake is made, and that in the meantime nobody need be at the trouble of either accepting or declining the nomination in ad-

The official inquiry at Berlin into the Pom of the Captain and officers of the ship from all lame on account of the terrible disaster. It was reported that many lives were lost finding of the Board of Inquiry makes no mention of this, asserting, on the contrary, that human effort could have done no more to avoid the collision or prevent loss of life.

Secretary SHERMAN, who arrived in Washington yesterday morning from his final ante-resumption visit to New York, denies the story of HEWITT and others that the First National Bank was favored by being made the Government depository of funds amounting to about \$35,000,000. He asserts that this bank was chosen by the Syndicate as a redemption agent, and never was intrusted with a bond until it had been paid for.

The Honest-Money League of the Northwest propose to celebrate the advent of a return to specie-payments by a meeting to be held in Chicago. Rightly calculating that the friends of a sound and stable currency would be glad to listen to an address by Gen. GARFIELD, a man who has the rare faculty of presenting financial views in most attractive form, the Committee has invited him to speak at the resumption ratification meeting, and he has accepted, naming Thursday evening of next week, Jan. 2,

An ecclesiastical contest of more than local interest is in progress at Oshawa, in the Diocese of Toronto, which the civil judiciary will have to settle, and which involves the question of the right of a parish to choose its piritual head. In the absence abreal of the hop the incumbency became vacant, and a r entirely to the liking of the conation was called and entered upon the work. Upon returning the Bishop refused to confirm the selection, but designated another Rector, whose High-Church views rendered him unacceptable. He was locked out of the church by the Wardens, and straightway went into court for an order og them to give up the keys. The case is still pending.

The jury in the Mack murder trial at passed a very secluded Christmas, which fact was due to the requirements of the Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin. It seems that they were ready and willing, and probably anxious, to render their verdict, the only thing lacking being tructions from the Court on a minor point of law or evidence. For this purpose the Judge was summoned and the prisoners brought in, that the wants of the twelve ight be attended to. It was, however ed, when the Court had assembled that a statute stood in the way of further progress at that particular time, the law providing that on a public holiday Judges of Courts have no authority to inract juries as to their duties or even to seeive a verdict. In this predicament, the only thing the Court could do was to adjourn and leave the jury to reflect upon the beau-ties of the law which made Christmas a holi-day for everybody but themselves.

Christmas in Chicago yesterday was chief-y an affair of indoor enjoyment, the weather seing a trifle too positive for open-air cele-cation to any extent, but just of the sort to mhance the confort of a day at home. Not and the churries were neglected. Tasteful accoration was the rule, and union services

were numerously held and largely attended. The charitable institutions received their due share of generous remembrance, the theatres entertained holiday crowds, the jail pris were agreeably reminded of the fact that the last election gave them a more liberal landlord, and if there was anybody who wasn't in a Christmas frame of mind it was the people who figured in the murder trial in progress at the Criminal Court—the lawyers who quarreled, the Judge who kept them from coming to blows, the jury who were being talked to death, and the defendants who were painfully uncertain as to the coming verdict Outside of Chicago, so far as the dispatche licate, people generally had a cold

THE GOVERNMENT'S LOSS A BANKER'S

GAIN.

There is a charge against Secretary SHEE man that he has been extending special favors to the First National Bank of New York whereby that institution has been enabled to make a profit of several millions of dollar during the last six or seven months. This charge grows out of the process of refunding the Government 6 per cents into the new 4 per cents, and it will probably received some additional attention from Congress after the holidays. There are two sides to the case, but it is of sufficient importance to demand Congressional inquiry; if such inquiry result in clearing Mr. Sherman from all biame in the matter, it may still lead up to a change in the law, which now obliges of permits an enormous cost to the Government to the advantage of the banks negotiating the sale of the 4 per cent bonds. It appears that, under the present law, th

Government is compelled to pay double in-

terest during three months, -6 per cent or

the called bonds and 4 per cent on the new bonds, making 10 per cent in all. The new bonds must be subscribed for before there can be a call to the same amount for the old bonds, and this call must antedate by three months the actual redemption of the old onds. Thus the Government issued July 1 we will say, \$20,000,000 of the 4 per cen bonds to the First National Bank and calle \$20,000,000 of the 6 per cents, which did not nature, however, till Oct. I following. During this period, then, the Government has outstanding obligations for \$40,000,000 in stead of \$20,000,000, and paid 6 per cent on one-half that sum and 4 per cept on the other half. In this manner the bonded indebtedness of the Government was temporarily in creased, which is forbidden by law, bu Secretary SHERMAN insists that other pro risions of law requires that the transaction be made in this way. But Mr. HEWITT also charges that the First National Bank had still another advantage by being permitted to retain the \$20,000,000 gold anbscriber for the new bonds by putting up as collatera the called bonds pending the process of their maturing. During the three months then, the bank not only enjoyed the interes on the two sets of bonds, but also such in terest as it could earn by the use of the gold left with it on deposit. A statement of the Government balances in the National banks at the first of each month from April to December shows that the First National Rank constantly had as much as all the other banks put together. Thus, on the 1st of May the First National had \$19,000,000, and all the other banks together only \$20,000,000 on the 1st of July the First National had \$32,000,000, and all the other banks \$40,000,000; on the 1st of November the

First National had \$28,000,000, and all th

other banks \$43,000,000; and so on.

The point made against Mr. SHERMAN that the law does not require that the gold subscribed for the 4 per cents shall be left on deposit with the banks while the called 6 per have given the banks this advantage without exacting interest that would in part offset the double interest paid on the bonds; also, that the Secretary favored the First National Bank in these transactions in a conspicuous degree. The reply made on behalf of the Secretary is that the balances appearing on the books are merely nominal, and recorded for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of the bonds; that the gold is not actually on deposit during the three months, but is simply assumed to be there in order to effect the exchange of the called 6 per cents for the new 4 per cents, and that the First National Bank appears to be the largest beneficiary of the system of exchange because it was the chief American member of the Syndicate charged with the negotiation of the new bonds. Proper investigation will reveal the relative merits of each side of the case; and, whatever else may be the out come, it certainly ought to lead to such a modification of the law as will release the Government from the payment of double interest during the three months pending the exchange. We understand that Secretary SHERMAN himself suggests that the time intervening between the call and the maturity of the 6 per cents shall be reduced to ten days, and this would seem to be reasonable since the great bulk of the business of re

funding is done through the banks, MERICAN CITIZENSHIP IN GERMANY The publication of some of BAYARD TAY LOE's correspondence with the Governmen on the subject of the naturalization of Ger man-American citizens is likely to be of considerable service in determining the merits of the controversy that has grown out of several recent cases. Mr. TAYLOR was excellently qualified to judge impartially as beween the German Government and the resint claimants of American citizenship, since he was at once a thorough American. and yet in full sympathy with the German people. The inference we draw from such portions of his correspondence as have already appeared in print is that he was satisfied that the status of American citizenship in Germany under the existing treaty is fair, and that the German Government i not disposed to encroach upon any of the rights which the citizens of German birth acquire under naturalization in this country. The present treaty provides that a residence in Germany of more than two years by s naturalized citizen of American birth shall be construed as a permanent residence there and subjects such person to the duties of German citizenship at the option of the German Government. This condition operates to prevent German subjects from acquiring American citizenship merely for the purpose of evading the duties of German citizenship, and yet it has saved the American Government from much embarrassment which it previously experienced in protecting the rights of German-American citizens who were merely visiting their native land with-

out any intention of residing there or of forfeiting their American citizenship.

Many cases cited in Mr. Tayron's official ers free of cost, while customers are charged for it. orrespondence show that the alleged in-ractions upon the rights of German-American citizens visiting their native grow out of their ignorance of t national agreement governing their cases, or an varrogant frandulent

esumption of privileges which Thus Mr. Taylor had frequent applications from young men and parents to ascertain whether a residence of hve years would entitle them and their children to perpetual protection as American citizens, when returning after that period to reside permanently in Germany. Every such application implied a fraudulent in-tent, viz.: The purpose of escaping the duties of German citizenship withou going any of its privileges, and also of acquiring the rights of American citizenship without incurring any of its duties or responsibilities. It would not be to the advantage of either Government to encourage this double fraud. There undoubtedly have been a good many naturalizations that were intended to operate in this way. It is also pretty certain that many of the cases in which the German Government is charged with having violated the rights of temporary residence in Germany have arisen from the unwillingness of the German-American visitors to comply with the local regulation during their sojourn. Some of them neglect to declare the probable term of their stay in Germany, and even refuse THE ARMY BILL.

to do so when a request to that effect comes from the authorities. Some of the other assumptions of exemption from local police law are simply preposterous. One German American wanted the protection of the American Legation because the authorities desired to compel him to have his child vaccinated in compliance with local sanitary regulations. Another wanted an interven tion of American authority to enable him to vote at a German election, as though American naturalization could be made available to secure the highest privileges of German citizenship! It is not the business of the American Government to protect any of its citizens, native or naturalized, in their ignorance or defiance of the principles of inter The naturalized German-American citizens

will do well to resist any agitation for the repeal of the treaty of 1868 that may be suggested by individual cases of alleged in justice on the part of the German Government. That treaty affords them the sures guarantees ever secured for the recognition of their rights, and its termination would revive the constant and troublesome disputes that occurred before its adoption. The reations of the two Governments are of the most friendly and cordial character. We do not believe either the Imperial or Local Governments of Germany have any disposition to infringe upon the proper rights of German-American citizens who may temporarily sojourn under their jurisdiction, and we are sure that the United States Government is esirous of enforcing the fullest recognition of such rights. The point is that the terms of the existing treaty afford the best gauge our Government has ever had for determining the exact privileges that pertain to aturalization, and for protecting American citizens in the enjoyment thereof.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN ENGLAND. The co-operative store system has proba-bly been tested more thoroughly in England than elsewhere. In this country their car has been short-lived. In England they have flourished longer, but the signs that the old system is coming to an end even in that country are now apparent. The most significant of these signs is a change in the system, and a change for the worse. So imortant and universal is this change that the English papers are devoting much space to it. As the Pall Mall Gazette makes the clearest statement of it, a resume of its article will be of interest to the general public.

with the system in this country. The original theory of the co-op store was a simple one. Servants were appointed to do the work butherto done by the shopkeeper. In this way the net cost of the goods supplied, and so much of the cost of distribution as it was impossible to get rid of, were paid by the purchasers, while the profits hitherto made by the shopkeepers went into the customers' pockets. When the theory was put into practice, it was found that further outlay was necessary, since money must be provided to pay rents and for the phrchas of goods. This money had to be borrowed at interest, and the parties who lent it became shareholders in the store. Thus far all was legitimate, and under the operation o the system the stores were very successful, so much so that their number rapidly in creased, and they had to refuse to admit new nembers except as vacancies might occur. It was the very foundation principle of the system that the tariff of prices should be so fixed as to cover as nearly as possible the exact outlay; but as the business increased and the control of the market grew, more and more close and advantageous, the margin between money paid out and money taken in constantly grew larger, until at last the question what to do with the surplus demanded an answer. The proper disposition of it, in accordance with the theory of the system, would have been to pay it over to the customers, since it came originally out of their pockets. All that the shareholders were entitled to was a fair interest repre sented by a fixed dividend. As the Gazette says: "It was indispensable doubtless that something more than this should be taken out of the customers' pockets by way of precaption against accident; but, so soon as the margin accumulated was more than sufficient to cover this risk, the proper course was to divide it among the customers in proportion to their purchases. If one man had spent £100 during the year at the stores and another £50, and there remained at Christmas a margin of £15, it was clear that £10 of it had been paid by the former and £5 by the latter over and above what, on the co-operative principle, it was necessary for them to pay; and the remedy for this ine 'table exaction was to pay them back the sums they had severally advanced." Instead of this, in nearly all of the leading stores, the surplus has been appropriated by the shareholders, and thus, instead of being lenders of money to the store, they n reality have become its proprietors. The Gazette also indicates other points of departure. For instance, the customers have always been required to deposit a small registration-fee in return for their tickets while all the shareholders who are customer are allowed to purchase without paying for their tickets, a practice as inconsistent as it would be to allow a railway shareholder

make the shareholder the proprietor instead of the creditor of the store, and the customers, instead of purchasing from themselve in co-operation, paying only the necessary expenses of the agents they employ, are purchasing from a joint-stock

discount on his transportation. Again, the practice is to distribute goods for sharehold-

once removes the guarantees which the operation of the old sys tem they were not liable to receive inferio goods because the prices would have to be correspondingly low, and they were free from any danger of overcharging because there was no motive to do it, since whatever surplus accrued went back to the customers. Now, however, the shareholders being proprietors, the very same evils confront the stomers that induced them to band themselves together for relief. The shareholder taking the profits have just the same inducement to charge high prices and sell poor goods as other tradesmen, and, besides, the opportunity for fraud and embezzlement is argely increased. They have returned to the same point at which they started, and find themselves face to face with the same difficulties. The general result, though it has been reached in a more roundabout way, is the same as that which characterized the system in this country, and the customers are already finding that they can purchase to better advantage in the competition of the open market than they can in the monopoly of joint-stock companies without any guar

We gave some days ago a synopsis of so much of the bill reported by Senator Bunn-SIDE for the reorganization of the army as related to the changes in number of the regiments, the substitution of the battalion for the regiment as the unit of the army, the ncrease in the number of battalions to a regiment, and the number of men to a battalion. We also gave a statement of the proposed thorough and wholesale reduction of he number of officers filling staff appointments ander the various departments of the army. We with the purely ornamental branches of the army would provoke the most serious oppo-The number of staff officers is 75 per cent in excess of the wants of the service; that is, 75 out of every 100 might be discharged without weakening or impairing the service in the least These staff officers owe their appointments to social influence; they belong to "respectable" or "first" families; they are relieved from duty in the field, and they are put in the way of rapid promotion, and live at headquarters, where they form a brilliant and admired part of fashionable society. While they lead the "German" with dis tinguished grace and ability, their less favored seniors who serve in the line spend their days and nights in camp or at forts on the frontier, watching or pursuing the "naion's wards," the Indians. Staff officers

the Senate against that part of the bill which breaks up a notorion and scandalous abuse. We will not believe that the Senate is as weak as has been recessented until there has been a vote of the properties. been a vote of amount of .

The bill, however commendable proper in itself, has several provisions which re objectionable, and one of these is represented as containing an enormous private job. The bill substantially abolishes the national armories at Springfield, Mass., and ufacturing establishments in Rhode Island are prepared to manufacture all the arms and perform all the other work now executed at the national armories, and they ask that the Government go out of the business and depend on private establishments for whatever it may need. Of course "there's

millions in it," and this proposition may

the officers of the line located in the

have more strength in Congress than the other to abolish 360 useless offices. A memorial has been presented to Congress by officers of the line protesting against the oppressive discriminations made by law at present against those in the field and in favor of those on the general staff. Some parts of this memorial have a pungency that ordinarily would be effective, but which will probably fail when opposed by the softer blandishments of social solicitations and appeals. Some of the points may be thus stated. A cadet graduated into the engineers or ordnance is admitted to "a close corporation for life," where promotion is rapid and labor easy, while his classmate "goes to the frontier to instruct stupid recruits, tame horses, scout, sacrifice his life in an Indian fight or waste it away in the monotony and loneliness of garrison and camp," Staff officers become First Lieutenants in a year or two, while, those in the line do not reach a First Lieutenacy in less than ten years. There are thirty-seven Second Lieutenants of the line who have seen twelve years' service waiting for promotion; all the First Lientenants in the engineers were promoted within four years, and in the ordnance in from two to seven years. The memorial continues, on the subject of Quartermasters, Commissaries, and Paymasters, as follows:

and Paymasters, as follows:

All of the general staff are provided at considerable expense, with far greater assistance, and office as well as personal conveniences and conforts, than line officers, who perform similar duties. This because they have control of the money appropriated, and they naturally provide first for themselves.

Quartermasters, Commissaries, and Paymasters, have clerks, frequently connections, attached to their persons, at say \$1,200.

The Chief Quartermasters and Commissaries frequently procure to be prescribed rules for Post and Field Quartermasters and Commissaries which are possically impossible of observing, as they require the Liculemant to be in two places at once, or to rendermore returns and reports than he can possibly make out. These chiefs, however, take care to keep most of the money in their own hands. On pretense that line officers may be extravagant, they transmit them but little money, and pay most wonchers themselves.

A Post Quartermaster has often to make out a woucher, get the payee to sign the receipt, then transmit it to the disbursing officer, who sends a check to the Post-Quartermaster to hand to the payee. This causes great delay in payments, not only from the time thus wasted, but that consumed in corrections and expandations by mail, and men frequently sell their claims at a discount, being unable to wait.

Judge-Advocates rarely prosecute, but occupy their time in criticitient those detailed for that duty and the courts-martial.

And this as to the engineer staff:

And this as to the engineer staff: And this as to the engineer staff:

There is, after all, nothing so acry abstrase in building breakwaters and jettles, drediging, pulling snags, etc., while some of the duties of the engineers might be performed by men less expensively educated. Triangulation is a long word; but many civilians are hot afraic to tackle fi, even without line escorts, which they can rarely obtain, but which the so-called muitary durineers must have whenever there is any chance of danger.

Having advised that the Signal Service be made a civil instead of a military duty, the nemorial thus hits off the business of the

memorial this hits off the business of the Ordnance Bureau;
Ordnance and explosives are merely machines and chemicals, and no great ability is needed to superintend their manufacture. As for inventions, the Ordinace Department has given us little or nothing, considering the conveniences and opportunities provided, although it has seized the inventions of others and used them freely without payment.

... Officers of artillery, infantry, and cavalry could experiment on their own arms and equipments, and from experience could often

tritles as saddles, bridles, currycomos, bru plankets, straits, pins, hobbles, norsechoes, r nosebars, saddlebags, spars and straps, n ation cans, great-coat straps, knapsacks, hu acts, canteens and straps, clothing bags, kn orks, cups, etc., etc., is among the mysterie And the following on the subject of civil-

ans in military clothes and wearing military titles is forcibly presented :

It is probable that the line officers have the sympathy and support of ninetenths of the people in their appeals for justice and fair dealing, and it will be fortunate for the army if Congress shall make the reform so earnestly needed. At present the whole army suffer in public estimation be cause of the abuses and scandals properly belonging to the staff, and it is but just that the whole army be relieved of this odium and the abuses abolished.

The London Times of Dec. 11 contains an ex tremely interesting letter from Dr. Schlie MANN relative to the palace of PRIAM at Trop which he has unearthed. Although he has no et examined the whole of it, he is already sat stied that Homer could never have seen it. He says: "In fact, by Howen's description, we re led to expect here a palace of polis stones, containing the fifty bedchimbers of court, the twelve bedehambers, equally of poled stones, of the King's daughters. But as at his time public edifices, and probably also loval mansions, were built of polished stones o he naturally attributes the same architectu o Priam's house, magnifying it with poetic lito PRIAM's house, magnifying it with poetic in-cense." Dr. Schliemann describes the house as built of unwrought stones joined with clay. A corridor, forty feet long by six feet broad, leads to a little chamber even feet by four, which is nearly filled up b single buge jar, filled, like al! the others, with eautifui terra-cotta vases. By a door only two another, twelve feet long and seven feet broad which contains three immense jars, five feethigh, four feet broad, and two inches thick his room opens into another chamber twenty four feet long and twelve feet broad, running parallel with the corridor, and beyond this is These are all the rooms that the Doctor has vet estimates that the name must have been six or even stories high, with over 100 rooms. The ns that he has entered he is positive were he storerooms on the ground-floor to which fomen refers when he occupying "apartments" at the hotels in descending to the storerooms where Washington enjoy the luxury of "forage" the embroidered garments were and "fuel" allowances on an equality with served. Among other remarkable overies made by Dr. SCHLIEMANN in beds of Oregon or on the banks of the creeks ese excavations are the walls of a still more and streams in the domain of RED CLOUD incient building directly beneath the walls of and other gentlemen of that select branch of American society. It is said that already the people of the first city, because al remains of pottery are of a color which the maids, wives, and widows, the expectnever found in the strata of the second city. He ant wives, the mothers, the aunts, and sistershas also discovered on the circuit wall n-law of the several hundred supernumeemains of the tower-like houses which were ary and purely ornamental staff officers have sed both for defense and ornament, like the btained written promises from a majority of ouse of RAHAR described by Joshua, and that he triple gate was built by the inhabitants of he first city. He says: "The succeeding peomerely repaired the gate, covering the white ightened the side wans or targe white stor by a masonry of the same reddish stone. The white heat in the conflagration have pearly al

An Ohio fellow has been studying the recent ensus of the District of Columbia in order to thing. Of the 160,051 inhabitants of the Dis trict, according to the census completed last month, only 1,573 were born in Ohio, while New York has 5,634 and Pennsylvania 4,756. 'Another chricalty of the census is the extent to thich the Southern population has been elimi nated by the War and its results. Of the pres ent population there were born in Alabar Arkansas, 47; Florida, 99; Georgia, 330; Kenucky, 382; Louisiana, 239; Mississippi, 208; ennessee, 280; Texas, 88; South Carolina, 409. Ohio has not yet had her share of the "fly-blown emnants that fall from the table of executive favor." Mr. HAYES ought to see to this matter.

Little by little are we getting at the real secret of the Glasgow Bank failure. Bad man agement had as much to do with it as downright dishonesty, although the latter element was not at all lacking. Mr. FLEMING, of the firm of MITH, FLEMING & Co., whose failure was re ently announced, has just publicly declared hat his house was bankrupt in 1870, and would have suspended had not the Glasgov Bank, to which they owed \$740,000, prevented em. In June, 1878, their unsecured the bank amounted to the enormous sum of o agree to their suspension, and continued to advance money to them.

The Democratic organ in Washington Sentinel, is going in to reform the party from the inside. With wonderful candor it declares that "There is a spirit of dishonesty pervading some Democratic politicians which must b killed if the party shall be victorious. That being the case, we say that in such men as senators BRCK and VOORHEE's and Representative Ewing, and some few more, the Democratic party has its bitterest enemies. BLAINE, CONK haif as much as those renegade Democrats do every day." That is the sort of a Sentine to

The New York Underwriter is an insurance ournal which has just entered upon the twentieth year of its existence, and comes out in the new and improved form of a monthly magazine. From a characteristically happy poem under the title of "The Truly Rural Mutual Life-Insurance Companie," which is announced as the first of a series of "Insurance Ballads," t appears that this periodical will henceforth pioy the lucubrations of Mr. George T. LAN IGAN (the " Æsop" of the New York World), who can find fun in the most serious affairs o life. Insurance readers are to be congratulated

The daughter of one of the Directors of the roken Glasgow Bank offered to go to jail in place of her father, but that was a sort of vier rious suffering, the innocent for the guilty, that he authorities could not permit. And yet might not be so wide a shot at justice, after all. Thousands of defaulters, forgers, and other riminals become so through a desire to be able to gratify the pride and vanity of the female members of the family. In all cases where ex ravagant wives and daughters caused the ruin they ought to be allowed to suffer their share of the penalty.

The Massachusetts Republicans in Congres feel relieved of the responsibility of BEN BUT-LER. The General is wandering about wonder-ing where he shall "go," as WERSTER did in 1852 after the dismemberment of the old Wais party. BUTLER is a sort of political orphan. He and David Davis are "The Two Orphans in American politics. We don't say which is

Railroad companies, or rather the stock holders in those corporations, begin to question the propriety of allowing express companies to do the best and most profitable part of the business that is transacted over their lives.

They are asking, in view of the entire abso of dividends, or the receipt of very small ones, why it is that the employes of a railway com-pany earnot accommodate the public as promptly and we'll in carrying small packages as large ones. To this end, an English paper save that the announcement is made that twenty-five railway companies in England, Wates, and Scotlst of Januar, next railway stamps to the publiof the denominations of 8, cents and 16 cent which shall carry parcels of two pounds and for pounds respectively throughout their whole systems. They have also agreed to accept percel at these weights and at these rates through out the whole of their systems, and to grant at

Although the Heathen Chinee have habi mite unlike ours, there is one practice in voge n China that the people in more civilized co tries would do well to adopt. When a saving of the President of the institution is aiwa reckoped among the assets, and that fact has vent. It operates much better than a bon given by the Directors for the faithful perform ince of their duties, signed by other irrespon de parties.

insurance up to \$5.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Mirahile. Mo., Dec. 23.—Please answer the following: (1) Did Gen. McClellan fight the battle of Anticiam? (2) Was he ever relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac previous to that battle? (3) Was he relieved upon his return from the Peninsula campaign?

A. B. H.

Answer:—(1) Gen. McClellan commanded he Union army at the battle of Antictam. he Army of the Potomac immediately after hi return from the campaign on the Pevinsula out was restored again after Pope's disastrou ampaign, known as the Second Bull Run.

ess stand as it does, with all the odium at taching to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is the Democracy that should call for an investigation of these damaging charges, and purge their party of the shame either by proving TH.DEN innocent or by throw

Unless Senator Howe can prevail upon the Milwaukee Dai'y Murphey to quit praising him. e may as well withdraw from the Sepatoria canyass in Wisconsin. The Senator can stand nything but the approbation of that sheet. And that the Murphey should puff him Christmas Day! Too bad.

Those gentlemen who were defeated for Conn knowing that no less than five members of the present Cougress have died since they were lected.- Washington isn't the healthiest place n the world.

Sepator BAYARD's family have had a sort o pre-emption on the Senatorship from little Delaware. His father was in the Senate two erms. His grandfather held it thirteen years, and one of his uncles eight. BAYARD has been Perhaps several Senators thought the BLAINI

nvestigation would redound too much to that gentleman's credit, and for that reason declined o serve on it. They are in favor of somebod Southern Congressmen beld a meeting the

tituents for the aid rendered the vellow-feve ufferers by the people of the North. HEWITT is said to be out \$100,000 for mone

ment in the vain effort to elect TILDEN. An

et HEWITT is in favor of an investigation It would be a joke if the great showinan NUM should be elected to the United States Senate from Connecticut in place of that other

A man in California has been fined for making sausages out of cats. Cat meat is said to be a good imitation of pork, and free from triching.

All the Democrats in Ohio who hanker after cause THURMAN won't run for Governor

A man 55 years old in California has just eloped with a married woman who has sever bildren. He took them all along.

CARLYLE has just celebrated his eighty-fifth pirthday, and is as sour and crabbed as ever.

"GEORGE ELIOT" will edit her late husband"

#### SENATOR OGLESBY.

He Is Confident of Being His Own Suc

cessor.

Rectal Dispatch to The Tribuse DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 25. Senator Ocleaby rived home from Washington yesterday. A representative of THE TRIBUNE called at the residence of the Senator last night, and found him in robust health and excellent spirits. Around him was gathered his interesting family. Around him was gathered his interesting family, who gave your correspondent a cordial welcome. When questioned upon the coming contest for the Senator's manner plainity indicated that the matter isn't worrying him very much. He has no doubt that the Republicans will stand by him when the time covers is accretional data. doubt that the Republicans will stand by him when the time comes, is very confident of being returned, and such is the belief of well-posted Republicans of this city, who say that Logan et al. are injuring their chances, if they have any, in making such tremendous efforts to oust one of the bravest spidlers and truest Re-publicans that has ever honored the State as its representative in the United States Senate. The Senator, besides having the full support of Re-publicans, also numbers among his friends men publicans, also numbers among his friends men of all political faith who will be gian to have him re-elected to the Senate.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS. St. Louis, Dec. 25 .- The Court of Appeals of this city has decided that divorce cases cannot be referred to a referee. This decision places quite a number of persons whose auits were placed in the hands of referees in very unpleasant positions.
Some seventy-five representatives of insurance companies doing business in this city have petitioned Mayor Overstolz to remove H. Clar Sexton from the position of Chief of the Fire Department for alleged mismanagement of

Department for alleged mismanagement of fires.

The assertion contained in the St. Louis correspondence of the New York Nun, published today and telegraphed over the country, that James B. Eads had been indicted by the United States Grand Jury here is untrue. It is supposed, but nonody knows it for a fact outside of the officials, that the Grand Jury are investigating the affairs of the defunct Bank of the State of Missouri, and it is conjectured that an indictment will be found against some of the old Directors, but, as the Grand Jury has made no presentment to the Court yet, nothing definite regarding the matter is known.

SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 25.—Our citizens were greatly startied by the report that Dr. M. M. greatly startied by the report that Dr. M. M. Herrman, an old god respected physician, had committed suicide by taking a dose of morphine, and was found dead in his office at 17 South Racine street. The cause of this rash act is at present a mystery. Jr. Herrman chloyed a large practice, and was esteemed by all. He was a prominent Outl Fellow, and will probably be buried by that fraternity. Tais is the second physician here that has ternalizated his life in this manner during the past nine montas.

KEROSENE ACCIDENT. KEROSENE ACCIDENT.

Second Dispatch to The 2 rione.

JAMESVILLE, Dec. 25.—While Mrs. John Stringer, a widow lady hiving in the First Ward, was handling a kerosene lamp about 12 o'clock last night, the Jamp exploded, throwing the oil upon her clothing, setting it on fire. Her two sons camed an a moment after and extragulated the flames, but see was so badly burned that it is thought she will not survive.

MURDERED. New York, Dec. 25.—In a fight to-night at 16 Baxter street John Brown killed John Regalila. Brown and companion were arrested. CHRISTMAS

The Observance of the Day in Chicago.

Religious Services in Episcopal and Other Churches.

Sermons by the Rev. Brooke Harford and Other Pastors.

How It Fared with the Criminals, Or. phans, and Afflicted.

The Prisoners in the County Jail Luxuriate in Turkey and Dumpling.

The Widow and the Orphan Ara Thankful for Poorer Pare.

Observance of the Day Elsewhere.

CHICAGO.

The great city wore a bolicey aspect. The bustling trade of the days and weeks preceding the suniversary of the great natal day which all Christendom is wont to celebrate had, for spe most part, been profitably and satisfactorily done, and nothing but a few toy-shops, candy-stores, cigar-stores, drug-shops, and saloous of various degrees of respectability, remained open to the world, and for the accommodation, astling trade of the days and waeks prec more particularly, as far as the shops were concerned, of stray passers-by who and out off the day of buying till the eleventh or even the twelfth hour. And even these were open only a part of the day, tradesmen having as good a cluim to immunity from business pursuits on Christmas Day, or at least a portion thereof, as any other class. The weather was all that could be desired. Instead of the rain and slush of the previous year, there was the ice-covered the Manitoba wave or its near relative and the tey fangs and churlish chiding of the win

which emerged from the winter sky and filmined and warmed to some degree the creat world betreath. The merchant-princes who buy and seli coal and reap comfortable profits there on had their season of thankfulness yesterday. The wind, as it blew about their oilies and their palattal residences, and the smoke as tenie out in curling wreaths from their chimney-tops, suggested comfort within and visions of greater and greater profits as the season advanced. When Thanksciving came the propect was a little dublous to them. The word of promise—from Old Prots—had been held to their ears only to be broken to their hopes, and they were even wont to denominate him as "a juggiting fiend," to whom conscience was an unknown quantity. So they decided not to be thankful fast then,—not if they know it,—and oatiently waited for developments. For as much as a week before Christmas they had seen the joyful fruition of their hopes, and yesterday they were thankful that they were not as the poor are,—without coal,—and they celebrated the dny without regard to expenses, knowing that they would reap if they fainted not and the coal supply held out. Gleenuly the plumber figured up the profits which had already enured, and which still promised to enure, to him before the season closed. For these two classes, and for others whose hopes had been deferred, Thanksgiving and Christmas came together.

The observance of the day, in general, was much after the stereotyped form. The early morning, with its revelation of secrets in stockings and surprises for the older children who had grown out of the Santa Claus idea, was succeeded by the early church services, in which large numbers of Chicago's population participated. This, in turn, was follewed by the delightful family reunion as the family dinber, whose attractions need not be ampified or glow-ingly set forth in proxy descriptive. There wrantown on complete the carefully the programme which they had carefully matured for the proper celebration of the day, and some there will be who will th which emerged from the winter sky, and films ined and warmed to some degree, the great

doubtedly there was considerable suffering the poorer classes, but much of it when open as day for melting the power all in all, it was

not been looked upon in Chicago for a years, and of its celebration yesterday n can say that it was "more honored in the

CHRISTIANITY.

The congregations of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) and of St. Paul's (Universalist) Church united in a Christmas service in th forencon at the edifice of the former, and their respective pastors, the Rev. Brooke Herford and the Rev. Dr. Ryder, conducted the exercises, which were repetred pleasant and interesting by excellent music by the choir. Hymns were sung and Scripture read that were appropriate to the coming of the

The Rev. Dr. Ryder delivered a brief disc on "Christian Unity." He went back 1,800 years, when the Roman Empire was rising, Greece was fading away. Tyre was giving away to Carthage, and the sands of the Great Dese were burying the great cities on the of the Euphrates and the The nations that then moved the world had mighty borders, and they wrought only for with them had little to do with life, and related The nations that then moved the world had mighty borders, and they wrought only for their own aggrandizement and power. Religion with them had little to do with life, and related only to the good; it was not the expression of man's duty to man. Abraham first clearly joined duty to religion, and taught the doctrine of one God and the moral law, but the Jews limited the conception of this duty to themselves. Christ accepted the conception of God, and regarded all nations as one; if sought to unite all upon the basis of union with God, separate from all the nations and independent of their boundaries. The promise at a first was small, but finally this union of all in Christ became more and more a fact; the wall of partition was broken down, and no nation was exclusively the child of God; the kingdom of God bridged earth and sea. Paul, of all the Apostles, was the greatest representative of the broad doctrine of Christian union, and he exemphilled it in his request to the people of Maccedonia to take up a collection for the needy poor in Jerusalem. That was the first act of that kind withm recorded history. Christman had come to mean the season of gifts. Who did not, in his thoughts, connect dut to others with the profession of the Christian band. The test question with us to-day was: is Christ born in our hearts? The Christian band: The test question with us to-day was: is Christ in us the hove of giery. The Christ we loved gave the death-knoil to stery form of tyranny and sin. To-day the world's ideal was holiness.

The Rev. Dr. Herford spoke on the subject of "Good-Will," as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Herford spoke on the subject of "Good-Will," as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Herford spoke on the subject of "Good-Will," as follows:

The geod-will in his progred as to the exertendering of the last clause of that old Christian men;" some say it ought to real; when "green on earth a mong men of good-will, while, others again." Good-will monay men. The good-will in the proper subjects of the proper subjects of the proper sub

the common heart of all, and most of all just a religion of simp "Good will among is to say about it! I Kaut says somewher absolutely good in

And what a happy this such a happy deliverance thinking about oneself, at to be really absorbed in people and their happing and their happing and it was the people and the property of the people and th is not the very best it have touched closer to Christmas joy to have together in some corner preparations for some of to surprise some one merer seen it! The the little things we one of those little loving how they bold consults and keep their mystery eet till all the household con by their beaus smiles! till all the household con by their happy smiles notion of a picture to sweetest kind of Christma is especially. I do not know how time of year one begins to cold friends in far-off distant lands, and one homething of the season. distant lands, and one a something of the season suffering at Christmas closer home to us that fikes to meet a political of a "Merry Christmas" all just to show that one theological partisanship ing point at Christmas. stronger than Athanasting was a tradition, I think,

stronger than Athanasius was a tradition, I think, of that even Judas was let of two on Christmas night; self would be apt to feel Universalism on Christman Universalism on Corisin And good will is some the reach of all! I do not that sort. But it does money. You can buy seement of it—what Paul will doing service,"—that will doing service,"—tha not get by any bargaining threw that in. And is it think of, after all, that the lady, for her room for Lying there and seeing thinking of the beautifu of the poor children in

recreation among the been carried out. Christmas is, of all tis Christmas is, of all tim tival of good will. Only like other festivals, its us in itself. The use of Ind to get one day now and to but to touch all our life spirit of public du Thacksgiving Day is not up to thanksgiving, but more thankful. The us rescue one day a week to the workdays a little ber. Christmas is not to enabla iew of its kind surpris to us the beauty and sw and good will, to help us us not for a mere fring but as a bright part of a daily living.

the poorest folks at some sprig of evergreen, the poor room up; but it of autumn leaves or Praput about the life of good will into daily business, into the cyery morning and eve shall all life be made has the angels' song be not abut the undercurrent of plights and days with mu. The services were clost benediction.

CHRIST The floral decorations of usually elaborate and of festoons of evergree waits, in front of the chancel over the pulpit, a cross, star, or anchor greens. The altar and covered with flowers as to the floor, giving a moing air to the audience gramme also was good. gramme also was goo numbers sung:

The pastors of the diseats on the platform, giving a short address, t less formal and more temperature of the ci Cheney and the Rev. h

alluded to and excused ell.

Bishop Cheney, in in Everest, said he feit grait time in the Christ Refor the pastors of so many of together. It was appropried to the pastors of so many of together. It was appropried for the pastors of so many of together. It was appropriate of God who nominational difference year growing less and Everest asid Christmas of rejoicing for Christ's membrance of His life Christ was given for use have some one help fil all. Gifts were a great ily together,—in making of the pastor of the property of the property of the pastor of th ily together,—in ma spirit of unity broug celebrate Christmasname Christians bore, to one, and that was the cothe Lord.

Dr. Mitchell, of Church, followed. He some of his brethren we stituting an overcoat frobes, but he hoped hearers' hearts would at the temperature of the to the kindness of the Church in helping the Church after the fire, by their church-building, the duty of Christian love. He drew a strong between Christendom

love. He drew a stron between Christendom made an urgent appeal irrespective of creed, it thon of the heathen.

The theme of the recursive of creed, it the present Christmas, ever known, by reason hem's sun, which seem heart. God had gives greatest blessings,—a gahe made, that if she was he would have given every poor child, had si in his mind as to the chair that it preparation for men. Consecration to a Christman. Christman of the bynn, "While flocks by night," to the lowed by prayer by the

At Trinity Episcope propriate to the occurrence was quite beautifully decorated, altar, with cedar, and the rear of the chance lighted up the scene. Rector, conducted the and the choir gave had been prepared for the choir gave and the choir gave had been prepared for the choire was the choire

HRISTMAS.

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CHICAGO. ity were a hollow aspect. The e of the days and weeks preceding re of the great untal day which all is wont to celebrate had, for the een profitably and satisfactorily tores, drug-shops, and saloons of rly, as far as the shops wer

passers-by who had put off the till the eleventh or even the And even these were open only day, tradesmen having as good a nity from business pursuits on v, or at least a portion thereof, as The weather was all that could instead of the rain and slush of the lelear, frosty, bitting air of a wave or its near relative and ed from the winter sky and filum-

a from the winter sky and flumsermed to some degree the creat
th. The mercham-princes who buy
and reap comfortable profits thererecason of thankfulness yesterday,
as it blew about their offices and
al residences, and the smoke as it
curling wreaths from their chimggested confort within and visiona
and greater profits as the season adhene Thanksgiving came the proittle dubious to them. The word of
om Old Probs—had been held to
ally to be broken to their hopes, and
wen wont to denominate him as "a
und," to whom conscience was an
granuity. So they decided not
inkful just then,—not if they
and nationally waited for divelopras much as a week before Christd seen the joyful fruition of their
yesterday they were thankful that
of as the poor are,—without coal,—
lebrated the day without regard to
nowing that they would reap if they
and the coal supply beld out. Gleeumber figured up he profits which
enured, and which still promised to
in before the season closed. For
classes, and for others whose bopes
fierred, Thanksgiving and Christmas
ier.

France of the day, in general, was
the stereotyped form. The early
the tis revelation of secrets in stockirprises for the older children who
out of the Santa Claus idea, was
y the early church services, in which
ers of Chrisgo's population particl
is, in turn, was followed by the
milly reunion as the family dinner,
schons need not be amplified or glowrules, to whom the gorgeous downin was an attractive feature in the
which they had carefully matured
per celebration of the day, and some
be who will this morning repent
h headaches and soda-water. Unthere was considerable suffering
poorer classes, but much of it which
they had carefully matured
poorer classes, but much of it which
it is celebration be percent hands,
day for melting charity." Take it
i, it was a Christmas whose like has
oked upon in Chicago for several
of its celebration of vector of several
of its celebration yesterday nobody
tit was "mote honored in the breach

t it was "more honored in the breach servance."

CHRISTIANITY. regations of the Church of the Mes-rian) and of St. Paul's (Universalist) ted in a Christmas service in the at the edifice of the former, and ective pasters, the Rev. Brooke and the Rev. Dr. Ryder, con-exercises, which were repdered pleasteresting by excellent music by the ons were sung and Scripture read

Dr. Ryder delivered a brief discourse stian Unity." He went back 1,800 in the Roman Empire was rising, tading away, Tyre was giving away e and the sauds of the Great Desert. It the freat cities on the banks Empirates and the Tigris, as that then moved the world borders, and they wrought only for agraradizement and power Religion had little to do with life, and related e gods; it was not the expression of wo man. Abraham first clearly to religion, and taught the docard food and the moral law, but the ted the conception of this duty to Christ accepted the conception of egarded all nations as one; He sought upon the basis of union with God, our all the nations and independent audaries. The promise at first was finally this union of all in Christore and more a fact; the wall of as broken down, and no nation was the child of God; the kingdom ignet earth and sea. Paul, of all the was the greatest representative of to take up a collection for the meedy rusaiem. That was the first act of the kingdom, the content of the child of the Christian name? question with us to-day was: Is in nour hearts? The Christian to the rue holiness had its root in the record of the New Testament in the rue holiness of the New Testament in our hearts? The Christian to the rue holiness of the New Testament in our hearts? The Christian of the coved gave the death-kneel to every runny and sin. To-day the world's offices. Will, as follows:

loved gave the death-knell to every remny and sin. To-day the world's offiness.

Dr. Herford spoke on the subject will," as follows:
we not quite agreed as to the exact of the last clause of that old Christian our version it reads: "Good-will en;" some say it ought to read: a earth among men of good-will again: "Good-will among men." matter much, any way—only keep good-will; and you may use the first of the second will among men." again: "Good-will among men." it will by-and-all and be "good will among men." it will by-and-all and be "good will among men." it will by-and-all and be "good will among men." it list infections. In the beginning it is infections who would not find tality: but somehow that spirit of my's good will took hold of them and em, and through them it bassed out fiss, struggling, fighting world, and orking "among" men ever since. It more remarkable, because this it the organized representatives of it is the world have tried for. The mirches, age after are, has been to hat Christianity is just this or that loctrines or forms. These have been have set up and insisted upon. We if any church that ever set up as I believe in good will." We do not church that ever persecuted peoplements they have beld up, as the special or "five points," or what not that to strong for them. It has to going, even though other things put before it. It has kept alive in

the common heart of man a sense that beyond all, and most of all, Christ's Christianity is just a reliation of simple, practical good will.

"Good will among men!" How much there is to say about 41! The German philanthropast Kaut savs somewhere that there is nothing absolutely good in this world but good will; no perfectness in action; but the feeling of a heart really brimming over with good will, that is something perfect in its way. One may not carry it out fully. Our best and kindest thoughts often have very poor fulfillments; but the bright, clear thought for others' good, that there is no alloy in, is the one perfect thing under heaven.

And what a happy thing good-will by It is

nder heaven.

And what a happy thing good-will 1/: It is such a happy deliverance to be as ed from thinking about oneself, and the ori; real way is to be really absorbed in thinking about other people and their happiness. I saw one of the illustrated papers had a drawing of "Christmas Happiness." and it was two little children looking over the books and toys that they have had given to them. Well, that is happiness, but it is not the very best kind. I shink it would have touched closer to the very essence of

ing over the books and toys that they have had given to them. Well, that is happiness, but it is not the very best kind. I shink it would have touched closer to the very essence of Christmas joy to have drawn them sitting together in some corner making mysterious in preparations for some delight that they want to surprise some one else with. Have you never seen it? The faces of importance the little things wear when they have one of those little loving mysteries on hand; how they hold consultations in secret places and keep their mystery covered up with paper, and how they hold consultations in secret places and keep their mystery covered up with paper, and have the household can guess what is going on by their happy smiles? That would be my notion of a picture to represent the very sweetest kind of Caristmas pleasure.

A Christmas is especially a festival of good will. I do not know how it is, but about this time of year one begins thinking of old friends in distant lands, and one hopes that they have something of the season with them. A tale of suffering at Christmas im seems to come closer home to us than at other times. One likes to meet a political opponent and exchange a "Merry Christmas" all the more emphatically just to show that one has no fill-will. Even theological partisanship shades off to a vanishing point at Christmas. Father Christmas is stronger than Athanasius or Augustine. There was a tradition, I think, in the erim Bark Ages, that even Judas was let out of hell for an hour or two on Christmas night; and even Calvin himself would be apt to feel some leaning towards Universalism on Christmas Day.

And good will is something that is so within the reach of all! I do not mean that kindness

And good will is something that is so within the reach of all! I do not mean that kindness costs nothing. I do not make much account of that sort. But it does not necessarily cost that sort. But it does not necessarily cost money. You can buy service, but that best eiement of it—what Paul speaks of—'with good will doing service.' —that is something you cannot get by any bargaining. He that serves must throw that in. And is it not a grand thing to eigement of He-what Paul speaks of --with good will doing service." It als is something you can not get by siny burgating. He that servere must throw that in. And is it not a grand thing to think of, after all, that the noblest element in service can only come that way.—by being free the part of the poor children's country week in the part of the year of the poor children's country-week in New York had originated with a poor, crippled lady, who had not left here yours for the poor children's country-week in New York had originated with a poor, crippled lady, who had not left here yours for the poor children's country-week in New York had originated with a poor, crippled lady, who had not left here your for the beautiful country, also country week in New York had originated with a poor, crippled lady, who had not left here your for the beautiful country, also country week in the list of music performed:

And the poor children in the siums and alleys, and, communicating her thoughts to others, the idea of giving the poor little once beathful recreation among the woods and flowers had been carried out.

Christmas is, of all times in the year, the festival of good will. Only left us remember, that like other festivals, its surpose is not fulfilled in itself. The use of Innahal is not to get one day given up to thanksquire, but to make all our life more thankful. The use of Sunday is not to resous one day a week to religion, but to make the workfays a little better. And so the use of Christmas is not to enable life to be softened by a few of its kind surprises, but to so them so the softened by a few of its kind surprises, but to the that spirit with put about the life. So put touches of good will into everything,—into the daily business, into the cares of home, lato your wash all alleys and days with music.

The services were closed with singing and the benefit of the way of a finner late of the way texture of our bank of the poor receives were held yesterday morning in Christ Reformed Episcopai Church and the prev

Christmas services were held yesterday morning in Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, and the congregations of the First and Second Presbyterian, the Michigan Avenue Baptist, the Plymouth Congregational, and 

Ceronation.

The pastors of the different churches all had seats on the platform, and all took part, each giving a short address, thus making the services less formal and more varied. Owing to the temperature of the church, all but Bishop Cheney and the Rev. Mr. Adams who assisted him, were obliged to wear their overcoats white speaking, a fact which, however, was happily alluded to and excused by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Bishop Cheney, in introducing the Rev. Mr. Everest, said he feit gratified to see for the third time in the Christ Reformed Eolscopal Church, the pastors of so many demoninations gathered together. It was appropriate on the anniversary of Christ's birth to mingle together the people of God who were divided by depominational differences which were every fear growing less and less. The Rev. Mr. Everest said Christ's birth as it was in remembrance of His life of toil and suffering. Carist was given for use. He did not ask to have some one help Him, but Himself bore it all. Gifts were a great thing in drawing a fam-

desus Christ in a manger in the city of Bethlehem. Millions had been born, but there was a divinity in the birth of Christ, he said, and a humanity incomprehensible but not incredicle. It was a invisery, but once believed all other mysterics were solved. The speaker then apoke of the birth of Christ, and admonished his hearers to revere that memory, assuring them that He stood by them, with them, and for them. As they exchanged good wishes, and around the fireside enjoyed a reunion of bearts, the birth of the Savior should not be, could not be forzotten, for it was His presence that brought up all the love in our heartsast Christmas came and went gear after year. He closed his brief remarks by cautioning his sudditors against an improper use of the day, and by saying if they bore in mind constantly that they were in the presence of God their Christmas would be happy indeed.

The exercises closed with the taking up of a collection for the benefit of the poor of the church, and quite a handsome sum was realized.

The decorations at G. wee Eniscopal Church, typically those of a brice storned in honor of her new-born Lord, reminded one more of a forest than of anything else, for an evergreen tree had been put wherever it was possible to place one. The effect, however, was agreeable. A large congregation participated in the services, and the sermon of Dr. Locke was a very appropriate one, the subject being How a man should feel on Christmas day, what thoughts should swell within him, what should be his hopes, and what his recolutions. He traced the true Christian through the day from the time he awoke in the morning, when he gave thanks to God, until he laid down at night, glorifying and praising God for the things he had seen and heard, referring to the family jor, his public thanks,—going to church, communities were richer than ancient cities and assuage all human woes. There had been great changes in the world. It was not that our cities were richer than ancient cities, that our literature was greater, that we ha great changes in the world. It was not that our cities were richer than ancient cities, that our literature was greater, that we had a higher art, that our public works were so much finer, that our legislation was so infinitely superior, that we bad more material pleasure. None of these things had made the awful change, but this: We had required by Christianity the public liberty and the private virtue which were lost in the ancient world. We might think our modern life corrupt, but it was like the whitest marble of Paros beside some common pebble of the street when compared with the Roman life.

ST. Andrew's.

street when compared with the Roman life.

St. Andrew's.

At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets, Christmas morning services were held of a highly interesting character, the ed' fee, especially, about the seactuary, altar, lectern, and pulpit having been most elegantly decorated with evergreen wreaths, etc. The order for worship was that of the Litturgy, the Rev. Henry G. Perry preaching an editying discourse appropriate to the "Festival of the Nativity" from Luke, it., 14. After which the Holy Communion was celebrated. The attendance was large. Following is the list of music performed:

Voluntary Hymns!, arranged from "Marthn"—
Venite.

Charles 12.

be-remembered one of Tnanksgiving Day, an

be-remembered one of Thanksgiving Day, an abundance of turkevs, vegetables, ovsters, ice-cream, etc., having been sent in. The thirteen little ones were very happy sil day, and will derive much pleasure in the future from their dolls, tea sets, etc., contributed by friends in Chicago and Evanston. Special mention should be made of the gift of scrap-books, and dressod dolls from the scholars of Douglas School No. 1, Miss Tullis, teacher.

WASHINOTONIAN HOME.

In compliance with the request of his chief, a reporter of this paper drouped in yesterday afternoon at the Washingtonian Home in pursuit of an item. He simply wanted to know what kind of a time the inmates had over their Christmas dinner. Celebration in the orthodox style was out of the question; the reporter insultively knew that there would be nothing of a bibulous character on the sideboard, for the rules of the bouse do not permit it. The denizens of the cold-water hostlery were treated to a "nice, quiet Christmas dinner" at which turkey played a conspicuous part. There were the usual vegetarian concomitants, and the juice of the cranberry sweetened with sugar gave its customary zest. The plum-pudding and minconie were not contaminated with ean de vio. The sedative extract of the Chinese leaf and the aromatic decoction of the Brazilian berry filled the places usually allotted to the juice of the grape and the spirit of sod-corn; and, in brief, every deference was paid to the "Old Oaken Bucket." The managers of the Home and its guests were unanimous in pronouncing the day one of the most enjoyable in its bistory.

At the Newsboys' Home the day was an ex-Everest said Christmas was not so nucle a time of reploing for Christ's bettar at a was in reconstruction of the place of the control of reconstruction of the place of the construction ceedingly pleasant one. The boys, about seventy in number, were given a hearty dinner,

ter the lapse of so much time in the birth of Jesus Christ In a manger in the city of Bethlehem. Millions had been born, but there was a divinity in the birth of Christ, he said, and a humanity incomorehensible but sot increditele. It was a sumstery, but once believed a United the mysterics were solved. The speaker then spoke of the birth of Christ, and admonshed his hearers to revere that memory, assuring them that He stood by them, with them, and for them. As they exchanged good wishes, and around the fireside enjoyed a reunion obserts, the birth of the Sarior should not be could not be foregotten, for it was His presence that brought up all the love in our heartses. Christmas came and went year after year. He closed his brief remarks by cautioning his sudditors arrainst an improper has of the day, and by saying if they bore in mind constantly that they were in the presence of God their Christmas would be happy indeed.

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GAZE.

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The inmates of the Foundilugs Home enjoyed a Christmas dinner, which was supplied by the generosity of outsiders, and consisted of turkeys, chickens, cranberry sauce, and all the parapagernalia of a well-ordered holiday feast. The remark was sourced. paraparanta of a wei-ordered nonear reast. The repast was served at about 3 o'clock, and was highly enjoyed by the hungry little babies and utchins who were old enough to distinguish the difference between Christmas turkey and everyday fare.

COMUS.

THE THEATRES. Christmas was celebrated among the theatres yesterday in a way which must have pleased the managers, whatever pleasures or disappoint ments the public might have experienced. The boliday week is a fruitful field always, and this year it happens to be an unusually wide ope. embracing what for a small village like Chicago looks like a limited array of theatrical attract tions,—nine theatres running about the same kind of business, the emotional, the sensa-tional, the incidental, the comical, seriocomic, the comic-serious, the histrico-tragical, the pastoral, the marvello-sensationo-drawing-room, and the song-and-dance-io, with a great room, and the song-and-dame-lo, with a great deal of other indescribabilities. They were all doing very well yesterday, and it only remains to say which of them were the most prosperous, an important elementas a merr matter of news. Mr. Hooley admitted last evening that his house was crammed full in the afternoon at high prices, and that in the evening many people-we will not repeat the word thousands—were turned away. Our reporter can testify that every seat to every circle was occupied, and that Fanny Davenport was most cordially applauded. It is also a part of the testimony in the case that Mr. Hooley felt very good: that on the strength of the business he went home among his children and beckoned to Sauta Claus, who came along duly laden with the fruits of the season; and that he shook hands with a newspaper man who had said that Miss Davenport's support was not what everybody had expected. In the course of an interview with Bliss Whitaker it was found that the Christmas matinee and evening "had panned out beautifully," and that more people had been pleased with Fanny Davenport than had ever been pleased with anything for many years.

A similar story was heard at Haverly's Thea-

ents, and the Home was thrown open for callers, many of whom came to wish "A Merry Christmas" to the eid people, and likewise to call up recollections of days gone by. Old people, as is natural, are not demonstrative, and a good dinner, acup of tea, a quiet talk with a friend, and a doze by the open fire are things merry enough in themselves to meet their wants. A cheerful Christmas feeling, however, pervaded the pieasaut Home, and theire was an stmosphere of "peage on earth and good will toward men," which could not fail to be apparent to the caller.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

McVicker had his holiday with a fine old-fashioned melodrama, and a recognized stock comioned melodrama, and a recognized stock comioned melodrama. and a recognized stock comioned melodrama. McVicker had his holiday with a fine old-fash loned melodraina, and a recognized stock company which furnished as much excitement a musement-seekers as could be expected.

The variety theatres were all liberally patron ized yesterday, and their bills of fare were o such a quality as was to be anticipated in week where people are not so much looking on for instruction or amusement as for opportunities to get away from the customary routine o life.

CHEERLESS CHRISTMAS.

HOW A POOR FAMILY SPENT THE DAY. So many habitual newspaper readers are confriends and relatives in comfortable homes, and ignorant of the observance of the day among the lowly and the poor, that a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was detailed last night to hunt out a case of poverty and make an account of the way in which the people of a needy condition of life spend the day that, before all days, is set apart as the time for the greatest exhibition of pleasure, friendliness, and indulgent enjoyment. He went to a certain number on the West Side, and, diving down into a damp and dismal basement, knocked at the door of the small apartments occupied by a widow and her two children, aged respectively I and 3 years. There were two rooms in the apartments, and the furniture was plain and scant. A kitchen stove with cooking utensils, a plain table, three unpainted chairs, a trunk, and a small clotheschest with the stamp of foreign origin in its construction, made up the furnishing of the room. A small looking-rlass that reflected distorted features hung upon the wall, and at the two windows, which looked out upon a passage-way that separated the sidewalk vaults and the building, hung, or rather were tacked, curtains of thin calleo. The other room contained a bed and a few smaller articles of furniture. Everywhere were visible evidences of scruppilous neatness. The floor was white with repeated scrubbings, the woodwork was clean, and the walls were without spots, save those that mark the inevitable wear of time. They looked damp, however. The widow, a sad-faced, thinly-clad woman of Swedish birth, sat at the stove, her face full of unrest and sorrow. She coughed frequently ared hard. A little boy 3 years of age and the boy-baby of 14 months played innocently about, eating pop-corn and beanuts, the remnants of the festivity in a neighbor's family,—and blowing their little tin trumpets,—their only gifts. Bright, hungry little fellows they were too, and spoke no English. Theirs had been a day of comparative feasting. A kind neighbor had sent in a chicken, and a good lady up stairs had given them other things to eat. There had been no Christmas-tree, no offerings, no outlays of candy and fruits. One of the old wheels of a broken foy cart would have pleased the boy, but there was not enough money to warrant any expenditure for the ciegant things of life. There were no new dresses, no new clothes for the barely-clad mother and children. No nice soft blankets, no lot of coal, no provender wherewith to replenish an emptied la went to a certain number on the West Side, and, diving down into a damp and dismal

the state of the rooms in which that family lives, and such is the woman's story. Can one imagine a more cheerless Christmas, a more barren home, a more distressing story! Persons who want to do anything for the woman can find her and hear for themselves at No. 147 West Indiana street. Mrs. Johnson.

CULINARY.

At the four leading hotels the day was quietly spent by the guests. There were no formal presentations and no unusual doings. But the dinners were fine, and were the great feature all around. The Grand Pacific Hotel did not make any unusual preparations, but treated its guests to some of the prize-beef, which was cooked in a variety of ways. Game was served in abuna variety of ways. Game was served in abundance, and in fact about everything that is good for the inner man and agreeable to the taste was upon the bill of fare.

The Christmas dinner at the Palmer House is said to have been the finest ever prepared at that caravansary, and a very noticeable feature of it was, the elaborately printed tills of fare, which were of various designs and served as mementos of the occasion. There were the usual variety of dishes, served in superior style, and which must have been a delight to the epicure. The number of guests that sat down to the dinner was large.

The Sherman House did not make any very elaborate preparations for a grand dinner, but prize beef formed a feature of the bill of fare,

elaborate preparations for a grand dinner, but prize beef formed a feature of the bill of fare, which was a complete and varied one, and con-tained about all the good things that one could

dained about all the good things that one could desire.

Game in great variety, and cooked in a first-class manner, was the principal feature of the dinner at the Tremont House, where the partakers were also numerous and well pleased with the Christmas cheer. There was any number of dishes on the bill of fare for the guests to select from. to select from.

CRIME.

The JAIL.

There would at first thought appear to be an unpleasant mixture of irony and mance in the greeting "Merry Christmas" when directed toward an unwilling occupant of a cell in the County Jail. Despite the incongruity of the ideas generally associated with Christmas and those that attach to the surroundings of a place of incarceration—on the one hand the general joy and the pleasure of giving, and not the less of being given to, and on the other the unyielding iron bars, solid stone, blank walls, and hours of remorseless and perhaps penitent med station-there is a vast and appreciable differ. in the deprivation of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. 'Tis something of a question whether any of them could be called "metry." If they can, then was vesterday a merry day for Sheriff Hoffmann's boarders. Relieved from the ill-bred intrusion and unfeeling remarks of a swarm of curious visitors who gaze in gaping astonishment at a prisoner as they would look at a heretefore unheard-of beast in a menagerie, and provided with a dinner that any one could cat with a relish, the lot of the prisoners was not so bad as it might be, after all. Not many of them exhibited any alarming multipliety of rifts. Peter Stevens presented the Jaller with a picture of himself and late lamented wite, set in a wooden frame carved by one of the ingenious wood-workers among the prisoners. Some of the callers were presented with baskets of eatables, and others with generous allowances of tobacco—from friends on the outside, who did not know of the feast that had been provided by "the honse." It is eminently fitting to say that there was on the part of the prisoners an appreciation of the extra exertion that had been made in their behalf, and the tacit kindliness of their treatment at the hands of the jail officials. For dinner they had turkey and cranbeary sauce, vegetables, bread and butter, and appie duriplings,—enough of each. The meal was served in the usual way,—the only safe way of dealing with men who have motives for desperate measures.

Julging from the "recurns" at the Armory, the day down-town passed off without anything like the usual rumber of drunks and disorderlies. The condition of the weather, probably, had more or less to do with the searcity of the harvest, the class that usually turn up before the day is over in a maudin condition and an advanced state of moral and physical shipwreek being deterred, in a measure, from doing the grand rounds of the saloous and gin-hills on account of the severe cold. Thus restricted in their operations, they either drank sparingly, or remained indoors, or, if they did arrive at the "how-come-you-so" condition, they had the extraordinary good sense to either curl themselves up in inoffensive attitudes in the neighborbood of blazing hot stoves or to allow themselves to be dragged or carted home by their more sober friends. Whatever the cause for the unusually good behavior of the chronic d. d.'s, the results were undeniable and highly creditable to the city's reputation for decency and good order. At 10 o'clock last evening the entry-book at the Arnsory showet but four arrests for the day, only one of the taken-in coming under the head of disorderly, and he a person of color, bearing the name of Charles Dixey, whose offense consisted in assaulting a woman early in the evening. The damage to the assaulted party was inconsiderable, but the assaulter was provided with the accommodations of a cell all the same. Unlike the inhabitants of the jail, the half-dozen or so prisoners at the Armory were not regaled with any extra Christmas "spread," but had 'o be content with the ordinary frugal fare which makes up a station-house dies. Day and night passed in neventful quiet, the sual raft of "lodgers" turned in, and the old stagers remarked, not once but often, that it was one of the most orderly and best-behaved Christmases they had struck in these parts.

The Bridgwell.

The Bridgwell, 104 meu and sixty-seven women, had a Sunday Chinner—a mutton siew and bread—which reminded them that the day was of more sanct

OUTSIDE.

JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. PRISON, JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 25.-The usual and old-time Christmas exercises at the State Pententiary were set aside, and instead of speaking, singing, and the like, as heretofore, the convicts were treated to a rousing theatrical entertainment, consisting of the comedies of "The Rough Diamond," the "Limerick Boy," and the "Coming Man," presented by the Chicago Comedy Company, H. B. Hapgood, manager, consisting of the following company: James H. Keane, Harry J. Mortimer, J. P. Sullivan, S. C. Halpin, Misses Jessie Crisp and Marion Rucker, while excellent music was furnished by an improvised orchestra from among the prisoners. The 1,600 convicts were all assembled in the chapel at 9 a. m., when the foregoing was rendered, interspersed with songs by Mr. Sulli-van and recitations by Mr. Keane, amid the most unbounded applause on the part of the prisoners. In the afternoon the same programme was rendered to the families of the

employes and the female prisoners.

The dinner for the Prison to-day consisted of

The dinner for the Prison to-day consisted of roast pig, with the vegetables of the season, apples and coffee for desert. This Christmas will iong be remembered by the immates of the Joliet Prison.

GALENA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Galena than the present. Business of all kinds is suspended. Our people are celebrating the day in a manner worthy the important event it commemorates. A magnificent tree, twelve feethigh, loaded with numerons presents, some very costly, was a feature of the Christmas festival at St. Marv's Catholic Church this morning. The First Methodist Episcopai (Free), Evangelical German, Methodist Episcopai, Lutheran, and Baptist Church Sabbath-schools have made

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Disputs to The Tribune.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Disputs to the Tribune.

DECATUR, ILL.

DECATUR, ILL.

DECATUR, ILL.

DECATURE TO SUPPLY SUPPL

LASALLE, II.J.

LASALLE, III.J.

Special Dispace to The Tribune.

LASALLE, III., Dec. 25.—The thermometer indicated 17 degrees below zero here this morning, but the weather moderated soon after audrise, and Christmas festivities have ruled the day.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAU

Sleighing superb, and is being greatly enjoyed by all our citizens.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, WIS., Dec. 25.—Christmas was observed here by a suspension of business, the customary religious services appropriate to the day. Christmas-trees, Sunday-school festivals, and general festivities, with the best sleighing of the season for enjoyment.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—The day was observed as a close holiday throughout the city. In the evening an audience of 36,000 listened to the Oratorio of the Messiah at Music Hall, rendered by the Thomas Orchestra, the great organ, and a chorus of 600, composed of singers from this city and Dayton. The soloists were Miss Marie Van, Miss Emma Cranch, Messrs. Whitney and Thompson. The music was beautifully interpreted and keenly appreciated by the audience. It is intended to make the oratorio the feature of each Christmas night in future.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS. Ia., Dec. 25.—Christmas was very generally observed here, the banks and nearly all the business houses being closed. Services were held in several churches in the morning, while in the evening the children were made happy by gifts from several Christmas trees.

THE RAILROADS.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS. the discretions unlocated manufacting remarks of a swarts of corriers without when a prescript with offered the two reasons at a secretary to the manufaction of the sand a management of the sand as it might be after all. Not many of the sand as it might be aftered in the sand as a sand Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 24.—Various rumors are afloat hereabouts relative to railroad projects. Certain movements indicate a break

miles an hour. The track is steel and the roadbed perfect.
Council Bluffs having failed to accept the proposal of the new Chilicothe & St. Louis short the road to make the Bluffs its terminal point, negotiations are now pending with Omaha, which will probably succeed.

ITEMS. The third rail of the Eric Railway has been completed from Buffalo to New York, and it is thought that a through standard-gauge train will be run from Buffalo to Jersey City next week, and regular trains after Jan. 1. Three thousand freight-cars and ulty locomotives, all and will be ready in a few days. The other improvements which are contemplated are the construction of new shops at Hornellsville and of two grain-elevators,—one having a capacity of 500,000 bushels, at Buffalo, and the other with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, at Jersey City.

City.

The rumors that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has secured as independent line
from New York to Philadelphia are confirmed
by the managers of this road. The only doubt
is as to the power of the men interested in the
new scheme to remove certain obstacles. It is
certain, however, beyond a doubt, that the Baltimore & Ohio expects to run freight through
from Baltimore to New York at an early day
over the new line. The only drawback of consequence is the interest of the Pennsylvania
failroad in the Junction Road at Philadelphia,
which it is expected can be overcome without
much difficulty.

The railroads did not suffer vesterday from

which it is expected can be overcome without much difficulty.

The railroads did not suffer yesterday from the cold and snow to the extent they did during the few days previous. The high wind which caused the snow to drift and fill up the enleverts subsided Taursday evening, and yesterday the trains got through without further difficulty except that they had to run more cautiously than usual on account of the cold, which, however, was not as intense as during Monday and Tuesday. Some of the suburban trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, and Northwestern were withdrawn Tuesday night, but more to give their employes a chance to celebrate Christmas Eve in a becoming manner than on account of very serious obstructions. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern is still suffering from the obstructions east of Cleveland, and the New York trank lines still miss their Western connections.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The slarm from Box 175, at 10:30 yesterds norning, was caused by a fire in the two-story and basement frame buildings, Nos. 311 and 313 Thirty-first street, owned by S. C. Lasher, and partially occupied by John Martinson. Cause, a defective flue. Damage, \$150; insured for

The alarm from Box 218, Tuesday midnight. was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 1782 State street, occupied as a residence by R. G. How. Damage, \$5.

The alarm from Box \$18 at 3:30 vesterday afternoon was caused by a defective grate in the house, No. 408 Superior street, owned by Dr. H. C. Fricke, and occupied by A. M. Cobb. Damage, \$20; covered by a policy for \$2,500 in the Boylston.

A still-alarm to Engine No. 3 at 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a stable

and snow upon the roof crushed in the roof and floors, ruining it completely as if by fire. The total loss is estimated at about \$30,000; insurance about \$18,000. The walls are all standing, and it is thought that for the most part they are good. This same block, with a number of other buildings, was burned in 1865, and has been partly burned once since. It is what is known by insurance-men as ruinous.

AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

St. Louis, Dec. 25.—The Globe-Democrat's St. Joseph (Mo.) special says the wholesale millinery, hat, and can store of S. Lockwood & Co. was damaged by fire and water about \$25,000 to \$40,000 this afternoon. Insured in the Home, New York, \$6,000: Scottish Commercial, \$5,000; Monroe, \$5,000: Hartford. \$2,500; Fire Association, Philadelphia, \$5,000: N.B. M., \$5,000; Phænix. New York, \$5,000: Hamburg, Bremen, \$2,500; and \$20,000 in local companies.

AT FOND DU LAC, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 25.—The freight couse and office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in this city was destroyed by fire at about 6 a. m. to-day. The estimated loss on building and goods stored is \$4,000 or \$5,000. The fire caught from a defective chimney. The depot proper was not much injured.

AT BLACK BOCK. N. T. BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—The Globe Flouring Mills and Niagara Mil's, at Black Rock, were burned; loss \$76,000; insurance about \$40,000.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

The Hon. Ell Perkins Interviews Dr. D'Unger.

Correspondence New York Sun.
CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are excited over a new remedy discovered by Dr. Robert D'Unger. which not only cures intemperance but leaves the drunkard with an absolute aversion [indif-

ference] to spirituous liquors.
Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Medill about this wonderful discovery, during which I asked him: "Is this medicine a secret?"

"Is this medicine a secret?"

"No, not at all. Dr. D'Unger is a regular practitioner. He tells the secret to every one, and many of our physicians are using his discovery. I will give you a note to him, and he will tell you about it."

Armed with Mr. Medill's note, I called on Dr. D'Unger at the Palmer House.

"You are just in time," said the Doctor. "I'm just going to call on a nationt now who, though a rich man, has been a debauched drunkard for three years, and a steady drinker for fifteen years. For six weeks he has been in bed as helpleas as a child. His memcry was even gone. He has been taking my medicine for four days."

"Is Mr. — in bed?" asked the Doctor, as we gave our hats to the servants.

"Oh, no! he's in the parlor reading,—walk in!"

And there was this drunkard, still weak, but mentally cured. When the Doctor asked him if the had any longing for liquor, he said:

"No, none whatever. I have eaten the best meal this morning that I have eaten in fifteen years. I am not mentally depressed. I am strong, and wouldn't take a drink of liquor for the world, and—"

"Oh, Doctor!" interrupted his wife, as she took both his hands, "you have saved George, and we are so happy!" and then her eyes filled with tears of joy.

"Will that man ever drink again?" I asked the Doctor.

"No. I've never had a patient cured by cin
"You have not have a secret to every one, and wouldn't take a drink of liquor for the world, and—"

"Oh, Doctor!" interrupted his wife, as she took both his hands, "you have saved George, and we are so happ!" and then her eyes filled we wore than use took both his hands, "you have saved George, and we are so happ!" and then her eyes filled the Doctor.

"Will that man ever drink again?" I asked the Doctor.

"No. I've never had a patient cured by cin-

chons rubra return to drink again. They hate chona rubra reture to drink again. They quie the sight of liquor."

"Now, Doctor," said I, "what did you give this natient! or, in other words, tell me in plain English what your medicine is, how you prepare it, and how any one may give it so as to cure an habitnal drunkard.—I mean a drunkard with inflamed eyes, trembling hunds, bluated body, and intellect abattered by habitual drink."

"My medicine," said the Doctor, "can be bought at any [some] first-class drug store. It is red Peruvian bank (cinchona rubra). Quinine is from the yellow bank (calisaya). Now, there are elebty varieties of this bark. I use the bank from the small limbs of the red variety. Druzgists call it the quill bark because it comes from twigs about the size of a quill."

"I take a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark (chinchona rubra), powder it and soak it in a pint of diluted alcohol. Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half pint—soit is a pound to a shalf pint. Any one can prepare it."

"How do you give this medicine?"

so it is a pound to a shalf pint. Any one can propare it."

"How do you give this medicine?"

"I give the drunken man a tenspoonful every three hours, and occasionally moisten his tongue between the doses the first and second days. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a heacache if he is getting too much. The 'third day I generally reduce the dose to a half spoonful, then to a quarter spoonful, then down to fifteen, ten, and five drops."

"How long do you continue the medicine?"

"From five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases to thirty days. Seven is about the average."

"Now, please tell me the philosophy of this medicine—why it cures drunkenness, and how you happoned to make the discovery."

"Well, first you must understand that intemperance, first a holt, finally becomes a disease it becomes a disease of the nerve cells, or, it talking to a physician, I should say it becomes a disease it becomes a disease of the sensorial ganglia. I found by dissecting the brain of a man who had died of delirium tremens that the cells of the quadrigeminal body, or the cells that send the nerves to the eye, were in an unnatural state on the outside, while within the nerve cells themselves I discovered a yellow, veasty-looking deposit.

"Now, I asked myself what is, this yellow deposit and what causes this abnormal look of the cells! It is caused, I learned after much research, by the ethereal part of the alcohol going straight to the outside of these cells. Now, if I drink milk," continued the Doctor, "or eat food, it will take it tour hours to pass through the digestive organs, to be taken up in the blood, and be passed to the nerve cells, from which the brain is fed;: while if I drink alcohol it will go straight to the nerve-cells in three minutes. This shows that alcohol is not digested. It is not food. It is a poisonous fluid-cleetricity, which goes over he sensitive nerves as electricity which goes over the sensitive nerves as electricity, when they should be stimulated naturally through the blood.

"If the spirit of alcohol," continued the Doctor, "were digested like soup, the kidneys and liver would extract from it its poisonous properties as they extract the injurious salts from our food, and this poison would never reach the brain. Once stimulated unnaturally by a poisonous substance like whicky, the nerve-cells call for larger and larger doses, till by and by a man can drink two quarts of whisky, or eat seventy grains of unorphine a day. "Now, please tell me the philosophy of this

A Doctor Who Was Not a Barber.

A pretty good joke is now being told on one of our prominent physicians. A few days ago a resident of Cold Springs came to this city for the purpose of having a cancer operated upon. The cancer was situated upon his lower lip, and two of our well known doctors proceeded to cut it out, first putting the man under the influence of chloroform. Before the operation was completed the effect of take any more, and he stood the remainder of the cutting and sewing up without a murmur. When the operation was completed it was found necessary to shave bim before applying the plaster. A razor was procured, and one of the surgeons proceeded to "scrape" the side of the man's face. While preparing, with many flourishes, to begin operations on the other, the sufferer said: "Doctor, I guess it will take some more chloroform before you shave the other side of my cheek." He could stand the cutting, carving, and sewing, but the doctor's shaving was a little too much for poor, suffering humanity. Dr. G. is a very good surgeon, but his tonsorial skill is now under a cloud.

FELLOWN EXPOPEROSPALTES.



It allords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the benefits I have received from using Fellows' Compoind Syrup of Hypophorphies. I have reconstended it to many of my friends, and it has proved an excellent curretive for nervousness and general deblity. It is also a first-class tonic—cubics a person to take on fiesh rapidly, and is free from the constituting effects characteristic of other tonics I have tried.

415.NRY JOHNSTON, Moutreal.

Read Dr. Earle's Testimonial.

Mr. James I. Fellows, Manufacturing Chemist:
Sir: For several mouths past I have used your Compound Syrup in the treatment of inciplent philisis, chronic bronchits, and other affections of the chest, and have no hesicalion in stating that it ranks foremost amongst the remedies used in those discases. Being an excellent nervous tonic, it excepts a direct influence on the nervous system, and through it it having rates the body. It afforces me picasure to recommend a tended, when so many advertised are worse than no less. I am, sir, yours truly.

Z. S. EARLE, Jr., M. D.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitur Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria. Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name: no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

#### STATE OF OREGON.

PORTLAND. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 18.—After travers Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Vailey country, a return to Portland is pleasurable to one wont to dwell in cities. Damp and rainy as it is at Portland, it is still a place of 18,000 inhabitants, with fair hotels,—the St. Charles being the best,—gas, good schools, and an excel-lent library. As the shipping point for the wheat grown in the Willamette Valley, as well as for that produced in Washington Territory, Portland attracts, despite the drawback of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia River, quite a large number of vessels, and, strange to say, the merchants, instead of waiting quietly until Captains' agents solicit them for freight, struggle with each other as to who shall obtain the vessels arriving. As a consequence, charters are effected at much higher rates than the freight market justifies, and, in addition to this, in order to avoid demurrage, the shippers are frequently forced to pay far more for the wheat with which to lood the ship than Liverpool or any other market will warrant them doing y other market will warrant them doing, not the frequent losses and occasional failes. The high prices prevalent for produce ght to make the farmers of the Willamette liev, and of the Walla-Walla Valley, Lewiston I Colfax districts, wealthy men, but they are ighed down by enormous transportation cs.—36 cents per bushel from Walla-Walla, instance,—high rates of interest for their d and purchases, and agricultural machinery nufacturers. These latter are always ready surpish the farmer with the latest improvents in gang ploys handers threshers and

manufacturers. These latter are always ready to furnish the farmer with the latest improvements in gang plows, headers, threshers, and other labor-saving machinery, on time, and, as a consequence, the small farmers, half a dozen of whom might perfectly well combine to take one machine, load themselves down with the finest machinery, mortgage, their property to the manufacturer, and probably obligate themselves to sell their wheat, etc., through him. It may be that the excessive raus and fogs of Western Oregon have a dull, depressing, deadening effect upon these men; but certain it is that the farmers of this State and the lower classes generally are averse to labor. Probably they might double their incomes were they to sow more in the fall, instead of leaving their seeding to springtime.

seeding to apring time.

There is a great clamor for railroads, and the Central Pacific is loudly urged to extend the California & Oregon Line from Rosebury to Redding; but, although there is only one train a day from Rosebury here, and vice versa, yet the day from Rosebury here, and vice versa, yet the traffic on this train is so light as to astound a stranger who has had the Willamette Valley puffed and blown to him through every channel, oral as well as typographical. The bane of this section is that every one seems called upon to act as an immigration agent, and to write and brag about the resources of this wonderful country.

country.

When a man has been here a month he has to implore the people to banish the word "Resources"—with a capital R—from their vocabulary, and to let him know what are the drawimplore the people to banish the word "Resources"—with a capital R—from their vocabulary, and to let him know what are the drawbacks. The literature blowing Oregon is disseminated broadcast, and men are induced to come here who are no more fitted for the country than would be a sea Captain commanding a regiment on land. It is perfectly deplorable that men of standing should so misrepresent matters by magnifying all the advantages and mentioning none of the hindrances as to induce clergymen and professional men to come out here. At Corvallis, which, as its name implies, is in the heart of the valley, with 1,500 inhabitants, there are five churches. Not one of the ministers get \$1,000 a year salary, and thus men of culture and refinement are called ou, it may be, to haul and hew their own fire-wood in order to eke out a scantly subsistence. As Oregon and Washington Territory are at present, it is positive cruelty to seek to induce men of culture to come ont here. None but brawny sons of toil, and, best of all, agricultural laborers, are fitted for the country. In all the towns there are three times as many "merchants" as are needed. The people are narrow-minded and ignorant, with a passion for land-grabbing, low tastes and desires, so that for any one to leave a moderately comfortable home in the East, and cast his lot among them, is bad policy in every way. Except in the faroff portions of Washington Territory, fine productive land is not especially cheap, and I have it on credible authority that a hardy worker can make as much out of his land in Maine, and procure the same as cheaply, as he can here, with the advantage of his being there within forty-eight hours of such a city as Boston.

At present the new lauds in Washington Territory will produce as high as fifty and even sixty busicles to the acre, but no one expects this will continue. It is understood that the Willamette Valley produced as much a quarter of a century ago, and yet now thirty bushels is considered a good croot there.

As for the climate, We

y malarial, ague and fever being prevalent n alarming extent. It is said the rainfall there is diminishing annually, but certainly it is even now sufficient to dishearten new-comers. The Italian colony which settled at Candiani Landing, some thirty miles down the Willamette River, three years ago, is abandoning the place, utterly disgusted with the climate, and after a complete failure. East of the Cascades there is so much wind and cust, and such sudden changes of temperature as to make diphtheria sweep over the land as a scourge. When navigation along the Columbia River is interrupted, the inhabitants of Eastern Oregon may be cut off from communication with friends in the East for weeks together. Indeed, as a result of inquiries on all hands, the conviction mevitably creeps upon one that those who thus isolate themselves from their connections after a short time abandon their interest in the world's doings, and if they do not entirely cease correspondence with relatives East, at all events communicate but seldom with those they have left behind. On the other hand, emigration agents are constantly at work disseminating rose-colored literature as to the advantages of the country, and numbers are attracted here only to experience the most bitter disappointments. Just now, too, the connectition among steamship companies has reduced freights from San Francisco to Portland to \$7 cabin and \$2 steerage,—rates which tempt many to leave the fine California country for Oregon, the land of the great-cared men. as the Spaniards named it. Much of the immigration hither has been from Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, where farmers have been disappointed by failing crops and hard winters, and for such men, accustomed to hardship and difficulty, this country is welf adapted; but for men to leave cities and large Easteru towns for Oregon will in the great majority of cases decidedly turn out a mistake.

ASTORIA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 15.—In looking over the report of the Portland Board of Trade for the year ending Aug. 1, 1878, the reader cannot fail to notice the conspicuous emission. fail to notice the conspicuous omission of ali mention of Astoria,—Astoria, which, as every one knows, lies at the mouth of the Columbia River, and is as much the key to Portland as Flushing is to Antwerp. Vessels loading at Portland, in the Willamette River, bave to Portland, in the Willamette River, have to carry part of their cargo in lighters down to Astoria, the portion thus lightered ranging from 10 to 50 per cent of the entire cargo. Had Portland capitalists willed it, the 100 miles which separate Astoria from Portland could long since have been spanned by a railroad, but, as before observed, the wealthy men of the commercial capital of Oregon seem to have seet their faces against sellipsed. to have set their faces against railroads, and Astoria's present hope is in a narrow-gauge line to connect it a narrow-gauge line to connect it

Oregon Steam Navigation Company is under the control of men who are seeking to develop the country rather than any one city, and hence just now they are carrying considerable quantities of wheat from Walla Walla direct to Astoria, thereby saving the shippers the 28 miles-14 in and 14 out-of the Willamette River, and also wharfage, and drayage, and transhipment ortland. In a word the shipper's account

Walla Walla to San Francisco. Piland, Ast. O. S. N. Co. scharges per ton for transportation of wheat. \$ 6.00 \$7.00 Wharfage 55 25 Drayage 50 25 25 Freight to San Francisco 3.00 2.25

Total yer ton .... ... ..... \$10.00 \$9.50

farmers to obtain fully 10 cents per cental more for their wheat than at present, the result cannot fail to be a greater development of the resources of Washington. It would seem as though even now Astoria offered ample opportunity for a small banking establishment, as with so many vessels loading here it is highly inconvenient for the Captains to have to go to Portland for the funds wherewith to defray their expenses. These expenses are by no means inconsiderable, as will be at once perceived when it is considered that vessels have sometimes to remain as long as six weeks waiting for the bar to calm down.

The appropriations of Congress for the per-

as will be at once perceived when it is considered that vessels have sometimes to remain as long as six weeks waiting for the bar to caim down.

The appropriations of Congress for the permanent improvement of this Columbia River Bar have hitherto been utterly inadequate, and no one who has examined the charts of this menstrous obstruction can "go over the bar" without some misgiving, even when aboard so fine a steamer as the Oregon. Considering that there are over 300 vessels every year crossing and recrossing this bar, it would seem that more money might advantageously be spent on improving this marine highway.

Of course Astoria shows as yet nothing like the development of Portland. The vast amount of building in the latter city during the last year or so was in great measure due to the fact of the banks having ceased to pay interest on deposites, so that depositors rather than let their funds remain unproductive, turned them over into real estate.

The competition among the steamers bringing about a reduction in freights and passage money has brought large numbers of persons to Portland from California, so that the real estate speculation has generally turned out well. It is not so very long since the passage from San Francisco to Portland was \$75; now one tithe of that sum suffices for the voyage. So large has been the immigrant travel this year that one explanation of the commarative small supplies of wheat arriving at Portland is that farmers have found it to their account in selling their grain to the new comers, for seed.

A railroad is very badly wanted east of the Cascades, so that the whole country may be opened up and farmers be enabled to obtain money at something less than 15 and 18 per cent per annum. Blinois is interested in no slight degree in the upuilding of this country, as the minber of plows, wagons, and reapers from that State is so large as to awaken astonishment. It was my fortune to travel from Portland with an Illinois how manufacturer who had just traversed Oregon and Washington Terr

#### SILAS B. DWIGHT.

The Piquant Story Told of an American Cressus in Paris-Hew Suark Brothers & Hewett Took Him in 12and, Showed Him Life, and Married Him to a Young and Pretty Circus-Rider.

London Truth. Mrs. Silas B. Dwight's is a very hard case. Mr. Silas B. Dwight, her husband, is of the Mayflower nobility of New England, and his great-grandfather was concerned in "the Bos-ton tea-party" a little more than a bundred years ago. From a mason of Providence, hi grandlather on the maternal side, he came to wn the land which locks the harbor of Joppa Bay in Massachusetts, and the docks and ware-houses lying around the port. His dollars are countless, and, though ne has squandered them sadly, have gone on multiplying. Silas' educa-tion was begun in courtly circles in Europe, where his stepfather, the Hon. Amasa Grey, served his country under different Administra-tions as Minister Plenipotentiary. It was fuleave a moderately comfortable ast, and cast his lot among them, every way. Except in the farwashington Territory, fine pros not especially cheap, and I have authority that a hardy worker uch out of his land in Maine, and ame as cheaply, as he can here, olage of his being there withing the new lands in Washington Terluce as high as fifty and even sixty acre, but no one expects this will a understood that the Willamette and as much a quarter of a cenyet now thirty bushels is considothere.

Innate, Western Oregon is notorigrague and fever being prevalent of extent. It is said the rainfall shing annually, but certainly it is scient to dishearten new-comers.

Interval washington Territory fine of the more through the count with an enterprising firm of American bankers, who had got themselves talked about timmensely in Paris. They were at the head and the country of the mouse of Snark Brothers & Howett. If the wonder was expressed before any of their aphiteritory recommended him to open an actometer of a cenyet now thirty bushels is considothere.

Interval washington Territory, fine promathematics and a taste for soldiering. But being a Crossus in private life he came back to courtiers, and public men of emioence, and to our time and public men of emioence, and the output for the substantiance with courts, courtiers, and public men of emioence, and to our time the substantiance with courts, courtiers, and public men of emioence, and to drew up in his undergraduate days, a third of his income.

His attorney recommended him to open an actometer of a cenyet now thirty bushels is considothere.

Innate, Western Oregon is notorigrague and fever being prevalent to every extension of the mystower of Snark Brothers & Howett. If the wondered at the sudden prosperity of the wondered at the sudd ished at either Yale or Kenyon, where high

house of Snark Brothers & 'fiewest'. If the wonder was expressed before any of their apilies a good explanation was given of the mystery. The wife of Col. Hewest, the senior partner, was first county of that little soarkier, Mrs. R.—who had twisted De Morney. Forcade, Fould, and a still higher personage round her delicate fingers. She had obliged the go-abead bankers in launching a transcontinental bubble, and obtained for them a naval contract. Like Wordsworth's Christian family the Snarks were "seven," and church-goers on Sunday, and church trustees. Their notion of banking was to make oceans of money while amusing themselves tremendously. In their banker's code finance was 'targent des austre. Another maxim showing the perspicacity of their business judgment was tout pour tes femmes, et par tes femmes. The brothers Snark shone, when out of church, in the monde comme il w'en fant pas; and went in for high life in its most faisande condition.

Attached to their light squadron was acertain pretty circus-rider, the daughter of an English groom; Minnie Hummin Bbird was the name given her as an infant prodigy, and she kept it. It did not fit her when she developed into a splendid, full-grown woman, with a snowy skin and an outline of figure which muscularity did not rob of feminine softness. Minnie jumped through hoops and swung on trapezes with an attitude borrowed from Thorwaldsen's "Angel Carrying a Child's Soul to Heaven." Sculptors thought her an improvement on the angel. As patrons of art, Snark Brothers had her modeled and limbed for the picture gallery which was connected with their bank, and they had her real presence at soupers a la Delmonico. Silas B. Dwight was naturally invited when he came with his letter of credit to the brothers' entertainments. He was struck with Minnie's plastic beauty, small, regular teeth, which, perhaps, she showed too often, and taken with the smile that it up her whole face.

When she performed at the Hipodrome he went to see her, and was enabled by his banker's care to pene

went to see her, and was ensured by his banker's cire to pencirate to the stables into which she rode from the circus, standing on one leg with her arms laden with flowers thrown at her by the male spectators and caught fiving. The sharks bought most of the bouquets, and caused her to be pelted with them. She made points by pelting back when she had more than she could carry.

Poor Silas B. Dwight slid into a sleeping partnership in the banking firm, and was burned in the fingers. But he was rich enough not to feel the loss, and went on loaning and investing. What was more serious, was the credulous car he lent to the Humming Bird, who got her leason very well, and, when he was desperately in love with her. came to him with a Lady Gooch story. What was he to do? Hewett, who knew she was devoted to a member of the firm, said, "Marry her." The Empire by this time was down, and he was feeling nucomfortable about some bubbles which he had inflated. "Her pretty face and splendid points," he said, "will be your justification for the world to cry out, 'Well done?' You have only to show her. Give her the Empress Eugenie's diamonds, which are to be set up to auction. Everything will be forgotten and forgiven for their sake."

Minnie Humming Bird was led with some pomp to the hymeneal altar, followed by a train of stylish bridesmaids. A Beigian directress of a young ladies' school was paid to furnish them. Mrs. S. B. Dwight was authorized to open an account with Worth and the jewelers Meilerio and Fontanies. The pick of the Imperial casket was flung into her lap. She complained that she had no place to wear them, the bank having broken up and the bankers absonded. Boyes were hired for her by the season at the Opera and tallens, and a he had a sitting in the balcon on Tuesday nights at the Francais. Expressing a preference for the Varietes, she was taken there. Dancing, she discovered, alone rendered life endurable. But how dance? Her rise in the world excluded her from the joys of Valentine. If she could not get asked to

Every room in the house was open, and no mystery made about any. What would have been the use of a bath of chased silver if those who came to the parties were not allowed to see it, and provoked by it to hate and envy the hovely creature for whom it was designed, Minnie, though a good-natured soul, was fond of exciting the jealousy of her sex and triumphing over those who had, in playing the game of life, respected the railes.

Some of these estimable ladies discovered that the Humming Bird was not happy in her golden care. Her ideas of enjoyment were formed in the circus, round which she would have preferred a canter to all the refined pleasures provided for her. She found that she could not exist without a brother, for whom she had a sked the Finance Minister's patronage. The grass-widow sympathizing, Dwight was appealed to by ker, and gave the young man leave to come and board in the houre. Other frait were found out and welcomed. Brothers flocked from every point of the compass. They took their place on the drag on four-in-hand clud days with the cream of high-life society, and had a good time generally at the brother-in-law's expense. He dwoided their society, and they might still be the real masters of his-house, but for a jealous English lady who discovered that none of them were related to the Humming Bird, and opened the eves of Sitas to the painful fact. He set an inquiry on foot. Birdie then declared that they were her cousins, and when betten out of this intrenchment, her freewed tail. Her mother took in nursings. Hence the multicipility of foster-brethren. This was, the husband thought, too bad. He kicked against it. The verdict of those who heard of the quarrel was, serve him right.

those who heard of the quarrel was, serve him right.

I think it a hard case for her to have been told that she must go and live quietly and alone in a villa purchased for her somewhere in the provinces, winter and summer, on an allowance of £25 a month. She wanted to return to her old circus life, but he would not let her. Twenty-five pounds a month were not enough to keep her in gloves and perfumery. Her habits were incurably reckless and luxurious, though, poor creature, she had often turned from truffled dishes, and sent her maid out to buy a paper full of fried potatoes in the Faubourg St. Honore.

need dishes, and sent her hand out out a paper full of fried potatoes in the Faubourg St. Honore.

To the villa the Humming Bird went. It was near enough to town for her to return constantly to her old haunts. From pride the husband kept the arrangement in which she was forced to acquiesce a socret. Paris, he gave out, did not agree with her, and a passion for gardening had taken hold of her. A brother came to share her exile. He advised her to go on as usual, ordering jewels and fine clothing, and make money with them. There was a revendense that he knew who would sell them for her. Startlingly long scores were run up. By accident a jeweler of whom she had ordered a four thousand guinea necklace found out the story of her separation. She had already had many valuable trinkets of him. His discovery led to a denupciation to the parquet and to a prosecution. As the Humming Bird shone in the excursions last summer of the Four-in-Hand Club, this affair is the great sensation of the hour in the circles and Bonapartist drawing rooms, where the ci-devant circus rider was received and made much of. Nobody pities the husband, who, fortunately for him, is not liable in France for the great debts his wife has contracted without his authorization. ebts his wife has contracted without his au

Interest in the Next Political Campaign

Democratic and Republican Candidates.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—The excitement over political matters in this State every day increases. Various combinations are being brought out, by the fertile imaginations of the various wire-pullers, and their merits fully discussed. Each side is interested, and for the same reason. If there is any difference in the degree of the interest manifested, it predominates in favor of the Democrats. A more hungry set of politicians and shysters, anxious for some public fat, was never seen. They have beheld, for these few years past, promiscuous blessings in the way of appointments to office showered upon their neighbors, the Republicans. They were, a year ago, given a few bits of State patronage from the success of their Gubernatorial ticket; but this served only to sharpen the appetite of those who obtained them, and made those who did not obtain anything especially desirous to do something to forward their own interests. In the opinion of all this vast multitude, the question of whether they are to obtain a piace at the political manger—whether they are to lap salt from the national official 'lick-log"-depends upon the decision in regard to who is to run on their ticket for Governor next year. They argue more and more, as the days go by, that their party has been beaten time and again with an Eastern man as chief standard-bearer, and now the time has come when a Western man must be tried. Their enemies, the Republicans, have been sucenemies, the Republicans, have been suc-cessful in running a popular Governor; why should they not learn wis-dom by sad experience and the man-agement of their opponents! Why should not the Democrats put forward a successful Ohio Governor? "Your Uncle Dick" is out of the question. He was elected all right, but has

Governor? "Your Uncle Dick" is out of the question. He was elected all right, but has come far from arousing any enthusiasm. Without doubt, the greatest Democrat in the West, is Senator Thurinan. "He must"—say the hungry ones and those most intimately acquainted—"accept the nomination for Governor, get down to work, and show his power at home. The victory next fall is by no means to be an easy one to win. The Republicans have been successful this year. The rag-baby is dead. Thurman belied his record on that subject, and he must show what he can do in the matter of harmonizing this."

To be sure, Thurman claims that he is not a candidate, and is reported to have said that he will not accept; but this is a sort of Jeffersonian diffidence, which, of course, makes bim a little slow in letting a good bird in the hand escape for a prospective one in the bush.

As funny as it may seem to those who k now all the facts, it is really claimed that "Your Uncle Dick," the present Governor, is playing his cards fine with the Presidency in view. He thinks that a second election is all that he would need.

The situation on the Republican side has not much changed since my last writing. Foster is decidedly in the lead. Almost no one else is thought of, though some scatterbrain has proposed that Garfield be placed at the head, with Foster for Lieutenant-Governor. This would have the decided difficulty to contend with, that neither of them would accept in that way. I am credibly informed by Garfield's friends that he does not want the Governorship, and will not accept a nomination under any circumstances. He is after the Senatorship, and pro-

that he does not want the Governorship, and will not accept a nomination under any circumstances. He is after the Senatorship, and proposes to make an open fight for it. Of course, if the nomination for the Presidency comes in the proper order, he will be glad of it. After his seventeen years of experience in the House, he would honor the Senate, and soon take a pre-minent place.

The Hon. Charley Foster is popular, especially in the northern portion of the State. He makes a good Representative, and will make a successful Governor, and knows just how to go around to the county fairs and do the honors. He can tell a good story and make a pleasant speech,—much better than the majority of those who have held the office in the past. But there is no one who would think him exactly the man for the Senatorship. He hasn't the "sand" to stand in the shoes of Ben Wade and John Sherman.

#### MR. SHUMAN CAN'T HAVE IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 24.—You state that the Aurora Beacon favors Lieut.-Gov. Shuman as a candidate for United States Senator, the point eing that thereby Senators in the Legislatur would have a chance for the acting Lieutenant Governorship. There are three objections to Governorship. There are three objections to this fine suggestion. First, the State Constitution expressly declares that none of the Executive officers shall be eligible to any other office during the term of their present incumbency; second, every member of the Legislature takes a very strong oath not to give any vote in any way prejudiced by his own personal gain (see the legislative oath); third, the people elected Mr. Snuman Lieutenant-Governor, and they wish him to stay there; and they, as a body, probably do not wish him to be United States Scantor. Please publish this as the views of at least

ONE OF THE PROPLE.

Death of a European Millionaire.

Count Miccias Francis Joseph Potocki has just died at Paris at the age of 84. He was immensely weaithy, and besides an income of \$400,000 a year received annuities to the amount of \$800,000. "The insurance companies will give champagne-suppers when they hear of my death." he said shortly before he expired. He got himself naturalized in Engiand is order to disinherit his son, with whom he was, however, always on good terms; but subsequently he made a will in his son's favor, and the estate of \$400,000 a year goes to Count Nicholas Potocki, well known in Parisian sporting circles. The dead millionaire was the husband of the beautiful Countess Delpaine Potocki, who, at the diving musician's request, played his melodies to soothe Chopin's last hours.

LAW REFORM.

SUGGESTIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—In your issue of the 21st Reformer? has presented his indictment against the common-law practice in the Courts of this State, and in your Sunday issue you have called attention to the subject in a lengthy

"Reformer" gives a declaration on a promis sory note, as he says, "to illustrate some of its [the common-law practice] follies." Now, I think, in fairness, "Reformer" ought not to have said, as he did, that, "under our practice, the plaintiff must file" the declaration, of which he gives us a form. Of course there must be in the commencement of a declaration the name of the Court, and the title of the cause,—that is, the names of the plaintiffs and defendant; and, so long as the forms of action are pre-served (which I admit are useless and had bet-ter be abolished) the form of the action must

But I will show you that the form of the declaration given by "Reformer" is not required, either by the laws of this State or by the common-law practice: A declaration on a promissory note substantially in the following form has been held good on demurrer by the Supreme Court of this State. "For that, whereas the said defendant on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1878, made his promissory note, in writing, as follows: "Chicago, Jan. 1, 1878. One day after date I promise to pay A. B. \$500, with interest at 10 per cent,' yet the defend-

writing, as follows: "Chicago, Jan. 1, 1878. One day after date I promise to pay A. B. \$500, with interest at 10 per cent," yet the defendant, though requested so to do, has not paid the said \$500, nor any part of it, to the plaintiffs' damage of \$600, wherefore he brings suit." etc. The title of the Court and the names of the party plaintiff and defendant, and the form of the action—trespass on the case on promises—of course preceded this statement.

Now, if any simpler form of declaration or statement of a cause of action can be made, I have never seen one. I admit some of the words in this form may be ounitted, and the declaration be just as good. For instance, it need not be said "on the 1st day of January. A. D. 1878," but instead thereof the word "heretofore" may be used. So of the common count, it may be made as simple as the most concise statement under any so-called "code of procedure." I think there is room, however, for reforms in our practice, while I must say that I think it is very simple indeed.

I would be glad to see all forms of action abolished if it could be done, and I think the time is not far distant when it will be done. If that were done, it would be unnecessary to say snything about the forms of pleading; for it is a rule of common-law pleading that the facts constituting a cause of action or defense must be stated, and that a pleading must not contain the evidence of the facts.

If the Legislature were to provide that the plaintiff might verify his declaration by the affidavit of himself, or by his agent or attorney, and that in that case the defendant should verify his pleating. The plaintiff would be compelied, if he verified his occlaration, to state just the truth of his case, and those the very truth, in the pleading. The plaintiff would be compelied, if he verified his occlaration, to state just the truth of his case, and the defendant, in his plea, would be obliged to state his defense—i.e., the facts on which he relied for his defense—i.e., the facts on which he relied for his

There is one more reform I would notice at this time. It is provided by statute that the parties to an action may waive a jury and submit the issues to the Court for trial. To this, however, both parties must consent, and it a case is reached on the docket or calendar in its

parties to an action may waive a jury and submit the Issues to the Court for trial. To this, however, both parties must consent, and it a case is reached on the docket or calendar in its regular order, and the defendant is not present, the plaintiff must call a jury. It ought to be provided that the defendant shall be deemed to consent to a trial by the Court if he do not appearant at the trial. There would seem to be no use in calling a jury to try the Issue when the defendant made no defense at the trial.

I am more than half inclined to think I am acquainted with "Reformer." I think I saw him once at a meeting of the Bar Association, when a committee had reported an amendment to the Practice act to be sent to Springfield to be acted on by the Legislature. The subject was the affidavit which the statute permitted the plaintiff to file with his declaration, and which it required the defendant to file with his plea in case the plaintiff fileu an affidavit of his cause of action. I remember that I proposed the reform I have above explained, while "Reformer," if I am correct in my belief of who he is, proposed that the matter which the Committee had provided should be embodied in the defendant's affidavit, to be filed with his plea, should be set out in his plea, and the plea be verified by the defendant, or his agent or attoracy. I remember that a member of that Committee-man had smelt the New York, or Onlo, or Indiana, or Kentucky, or Missouri, or Kansas, or Nebraska, or Colorado, or Newada, or California, or Minnesota, or Wiscousin, or Kansas, or Nebraska, or Colorado, or Newada, or California, or Minnesota, or Wiscousin, or Kansas, or Nebraska, or Colorado, or Newada, or California, or Minnesota, or Wiscousin, or Kansas, or Nebraska, or Colorado, or Newada, or California, or Minnesota, or Wiscousin, or Kansas, or Colorado, or Newada, or California, or Minnesota, or Wiscousin, or Kansas, or Colorado, or Newada, or California, or Minnesota, or Colorado, or Newada, or California, or Minnesota, or California, or

BOUNCE THEM. To the Egitor of The Tribune. CRICAGO, Dec. 22.—It is with real pleasure

that I see the prominence you are giving to the question of law reform in this State, and I offer this reason as an apology for the space required for this short communication.

The complaints of Mr. Fauntleroy have led him to attempt a reformation on his own responsibility, but it seems to me that he has

sponsibility, but it seems to me that he has undertaken something in which he will not have hearty sympathy, because his plan, though honest in its intentions, is impracticable.

The trouble, it seems to me, is not in the Judges, the courts, or the lawyers, but it is the legitlmate fruit resulting from the adoption and use of the common-law practice and forms of action in that State, and the division of the courts into law and equity tribunals, contrary to the example of our sister States of the West, and contrary to the habits of simplicity and directness in business which characterize the American people. Arbitration will not remedy the evil, but the very fact that it receives consideration from such men as Mr. Fauntleroy shows that a change from the present mode is demanded by the public.

The Judge is the arbitrator now, and is educated and qualified for the position better than any one who could be chosen haphazardly. With Mr. 2. spendission, I will submit a plan

which will meet all his wants without bringing on a revolution or leaving us in chaos, and which at the same time can be done in a short time, and which will receive a strong support from his enemies (the Bar), no doubt.

It is simply tois: Abolish the common-law forms of pleading and substitute a concise statement of facts relied on by the complainant, or plaintiff—call it what you please—in a complaint, petition, or declaration—call it what you please—in a complaint, petition, or declaration—call it what you please. In case of a note or other instrument, file a copy also. The sufficiency of this statement in law can be tested by a demurrer. The answer to this statement is a plain, concise statement of a legal or equitable defense, or both, to be tested in the same way, if desired. This answer is replied to by a denial or any legal or equitable excuse, tested as before. No swearing to any of those pleadings except in case of special defenses or non est factum.

These caths avail nothing in a trial. If one party swears to a declaration stating a certain fact, and the other denies it and swears to it, one simply lies, and nothing comes of it. The issue made by these ample statements is tried by the Judge (arbitrator), or by the jury as arbitrators, with the Judge as umpire.

In fact, the State of litinois needs to "shake" John Doe and Richard Roe, the old fogies, and adopt a simple code of practice like the one in Indiana (which I think is the best), or lowa, or Ohio, or any of the other progressive States, and step up in the front ranks, and even abolish dower, that relie of barbarism, and substitute a fee. She has able Judges, good laws, and tolerable lawyers, but there is no denving that the delay and mystification of the administration of the laws have become almost unbearable by the patient and long-suffering public. The result is that the blame is laid at the doors of the Judges and the lawyers, when they, of all men, as a class, are as hard-worked and conscientious in their duties as any other in the grea

#### EDITH MAY MARRIED. Her Rescue at the Sinking of the Mohawk Recalled—Sayed by the of Comments

Recalled—Saved by One of Commodore Garner's Friends to Be Wedded to Capt. Arthur
Randolph, of England.

New York Sun, Dec. 22.

The picturesque little Church of the Holy
Communion at Sixth avenue and Twentieth
street was on Thursday last the scene of one of the most notable marriages in New York so-clety for some time past. Miss Edith Sybil May, daughter of Dr. Frederick J. May, late of Baltimore and now of New York, was the bride, and Arthur R. Randolph, late Captain in her Britannic Majesty's Fifteenth Regiment of Hussars, was the groom. The wedding was strictly private throughout. No cards of invitation had been issued, but at 3 o'clock, the hour fixed upon for the ceremony, the cosy little church beid a joyous throng of friends of the happy pair. Miss May, a stately blonde with auburn hair, was attired in an elaborate and costly bridal dress of white satin, with orange veil and flowers complete. She was attended by her sister, Miss Carrie May, and her cousin, Miss Oelrichs. The bridegroom was stout and of florid complexion. He wore black throughout as did his groomsman. The usbers were Mr. Frederick May, 'who fought the duel with Mr.

as did his groomsman. The ushers were Mr. Frederick May, 'who fought the duel with Mr. Bennett in the spring of 1877, and Mr. Willie May. Both are brothers of the bride. Dr. May gave away his daughter. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. E. Lawrence. A reception, to which only the immediate relatives were invited, followed in Dr. May's house, at No. 29 West Nineteenth street. The bridal pair will sall soon for England to pass the honeymoon at Mr. Randolph's seat at Eastcontt, Wittshire.

Mrs. Randolph, nee May, has long been one of the leading belies of fashionable New York society. Her name was brought into distressing prominence by the sinking of the yacht Mouawk in July, 1876. The Mohawk was the largest and costliest yacht in American waters, having been built for her owner, Commodore William T. Garner, at a cost of many thousand dollars. She was fitted up in the most luxurious style, and she carried a spread of canvas that even for a vessel of her dimensions was unusual. Her masts and spars were socially ponderous and heavy. It was said to be a frequent boast of her owner that he could take her as near the pole as Kane had gone, if he wished. Her size and tonnage was so great that in a smooth sea she was beaten by more than one of the crack schooners of the New York Club. The summer of 1876 was unusually lively for New York yachtanen. The Countess of Dufferin, a Canadian yacht, of which great deeds were expected, came down from Halifax and anchored off the Club-house at Staten Island. On the afternoon of the 21st of July Mr. Garner entertained aparty of friends aboard the Mohawk consisted of Commodore Garner, Mrs. Garner, Miss Edith May, Miss Adele Hunter, Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, Mr. Garder and other flyers. The pleasure party aboard the Mohawk consisted of Commodore Garner, Mrs. Garner, Miss Edith May, Miss Adele Hunter, Col. J. Schuyler Crosby, Mr. Garder and other flyers. The pleasure party aboard the flowed the flyers and rear the Countess of Dufferin, the Dreadnaught, the Phantom, the Acter numer, Col. of Schuyler Crossy, Mr. Gardiner G. Howland, and Mr. Lonis Montant At 4 o'clock the order was given to set sail, although the thick, black clouds, ominous of a coming squail, were rising above the Raritan. Old watermen shook their heads when they saw the enormous spread of canvas that the Mohawk was carreing, with the squail momentarily drawing nearer. Those in the yachts close by shouted words of warning, but they were lost in the burst of the tempest. The splendid pyramid of canvas which the Mohawk had spread to the breeze careened over gracefully at the first gust, but without going far enough to cansize. Just as she was recovering, the second burst struck her, and the huge mass toppled over into the sca. The ladies were in the cabin, and their first warning was the torrent of water gushing down the hatchwar. Louis Montant, at the risk of his life, ran down the companionway, groped about until he found a lady, who proved to be Miss Edith May

were in the cabin, and their first warning was the torrent of water gushing down the hatchwar. Louis Montant, at the risk of his lite, ran down the companionway, groped about until he found a fady, who proved to be Miss Edith May, and was returning with her when a second rush of water down the narrow hatchway nearly overwhelmed them both. He clung to his companion, however, and finally, with the assistance of Col. Crosby, succeeded in getting her to the deck. Miss May, by all accounts, displayed the most admirable heroism. When the water engulied them Mr. Montant asked her if she could swim. She said she could, and with his assistance she battled bravely with the waves until a boat, commanded by Mr. Beverly Roomson, came to their assistance. In their eagerness the rescuing party capsized their own boat, and it was only after several minutes of anxious exertion that the brave girl was rescued. Commodore Garner might have saved himself but he chose to die in the hopeless task of trying to rescue his wife, who was pinned down by the heavy cabin furniture. Miss Hunter perished with Mr. and Mrs. Garner, and Frost Thorne. For a long time after the dissater it was rumored that the friendship between Miss May and her rescuer had ripened into an engagement. The death of Mr. Montant of pneumonia put an end to the engagement, if there was one. Miss Carrie May, the second sister to the bride, is well known as the former fiancee of Mr. James Gordon Bennett. who afterward fought the duel with her brother Frederick May.

The groom, Arthur R. Randolph, prior to his marriage with Miss May, was a widower, his first wife being Miss Beliamira Emma Primrose, granddaughter of the fourth-Earl of Rosebery, and a second cousin of the present Earl. At the time of his first marriage, in 1864, Capt. Randolph bore his ancestral name of Arthur Randolph Mullings. He had previously sold out of the army, in which he held a commission as Captain in the Fitteenth Hussars (the King's Own), now commanded by Gen. Key. The marriage with Miss Beliami

POISONED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, Dec. 24.—Is glucose unhealthful? Considering the great amount that is used in the adulteration of sugars, sirups, and candies, this is a very important inquiry to 40,000,000 people. If healthful, then one objection to its use would be removed. If destructive of health, shall a few men, for the sake of amassing to themselves collossal fortunes, be allowed to jeopardize the health and lives of a nation!

jeopardize the health and lives of a nation?
In these latter times there seems to be a great lack of principle in the mercantile world. There are many so unscrupulous, that, in preparing alimentary articles for the public, they make no inquiry whether their products will kill the consumer or not, but whether they can make money by them. If their goods are not sufficiently destructive to produce immediate suffering so as te arouse the fears of the consumer, their consciences are astisfied. Is this true in relation to the sugar trade?

A few, more conscientious, rather than have their sairts stained with the blood of their fellow-men, withdraw from a business where they must lose money by the unequal atrice of selling a pure article in competition with an impure one.

Artificial glucose, in the form of sinus here

pure one.

Artificial glucose, in the form of sirup, has been an article of commerce for a number of years, but the attention of scientific men has not been directed to its merits and demerits till very lately. Some, however, having carefully observed its effects from the commencement of the new as an allinguitary substance, have been

perfectly satisfied of its evil effects on the human system.

As has before been remarked, glucose is generally made from starch and corn dirested in sulphuric acid. We can have no controversy with the former. But sulphuric acid, sometimes called oil of vitriol, is an active poison. The new American Encyclopedia says: "Sulphuric acid is a powerfully corrosive poison, acting instantly upon the throat and stomach, and causing intense agony and death." Therefore, if used in connection with any alimentary substance, it must be neutralized. This is done by the use of lime. Some chemists say that it can be so effectually done that the acid will not prove injurious to the consumer. Some imagine that this is true in all cases. They also say that the lime is precipitated, and left in the residuum, so that it is barmless.

Probably this is frequently so effectually done that the chemist cannot detect either by analysis, but it is very doubtful whether it is so thoroughly accomplished that one or both of them will not have some evil effect. If some have been careful to neutralize the acid by the lime is and then removed the lime havend the

have been careful to neutralize the acid by the lime, and then removed the lime beyond the chemist's skill to detect them, facts prove that chemist's smith of detect them, lacks brockless carelessness.

Prof. R. C. Redzie, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, lately analyzed seventeen specimens of sirup. He found that fifteen were made of glucose. One sample contained seventy-two grains of sulphuric acid, twenty-eight grains of copperas, and 363 grains of lime to the gallon. A whole family were made seriously ill by the use of it. Another sample contained 141 grains of sulphuric acid, and 724 grains of lime to the gallon. Can any one doubt that such an amount of chemicals must prove very detrimental to the consumers! If, in some instances, they may have failed to operate as a very active poison, they must in every case have proved a slow poison gradually undermining the healtised all partaking of them. If, however, we had all the facts in relation to the consumption of sirups containing that arount of chemicals we think they probably

undermining the healtised all partaking of them. If, however, we had all the facts in relation to the consumption of sirups containing that amount of chemicals, we think they probably would prove like the barrel of sirup sent to a benevolent institution in Chicago, which caused vomiting and purging in every one who used it. But it is seldom that sirup can be found with such an amount of medication. What, then, can be said of glucose and other sirups of a better class, in which more care has been taken to neutralize the chemicals? Is it harmless when the chemist cannot, by analysis, detect any poison? There is no doubt that, if there is sufficient poison to produce immediate pain, the chemist can detect it. But it is very frequently the case that his skill is insufficient to detect any waen there is only enough to act as a slow poison. Therefore, our views of what is wholesome or unwholesome cannot be governed entirely by analysis. Experience and observation must come to our aid in arriving at conclusions; and here is where the more conscientious of the refiners have signally failed. They have felt satisfied with their products if they could neutralize the poisons used to such an extent that they could not be detected by analysis. Consequently their glucose, sirups, and sugars, if not an active, have been generally a slow, poison, producing dyspepsia, with its concomitant allments, in multitudes of those who otherwise might now be enjoying comparative good health.

It is more than twenty years since the Stuarts first began to manufacture glucose sirup. Many

might now be chloying comparative good health.

It is more than twenty years since the Stuarts first began to manufacture glucose sirap. Many hailed its advent as a great improvement on the dark-colored sugar-house and New Orleans molasses. They were pleased with its color and taste, little dreaming that it would slowly make invalids by the thousands. There were a few, however, who were in the babit of carefully observing the effects of different alimentary substances on health, who immediately found that their sirup caused such an irritation of the alimentary organs that it was not safe to use it. Since that time the refiners have employed chemists by the year with the purpose of devising some new methods by which they might the more successfully compete with their neighbors. Consequently the laboratories of the refineries have been filled with poisonous chemicals of various kinds. But so reticent were they in relation to their discoveries that, not only did they conceal their various processes from the consumers, but, as far as lay in their power, they did not allow their neighboring reflueries to enter into their secrets. Such being the case, is it strange that when the consumer calls for some specific kind of sirup he can have no surety whether he is purchasing glucose, tin-refined sirup, or a pure article? Little probability of obtaining the pure article, however.

But glucose net only produces dyspepsia, but, according to Eastern professional men, diabetes also. A medical expert, writing for a New York paper, says: "We stated in a previous article that glucose, if habitually used in large quantities, would cause disease of the liver and kidneys, and especially diabetes of the liver and kidneys, and especially diabetes of the inter organ. Physicians well know that kidney affections have been on the increase all over the country for several years past, consequently mortality statistics show a large percentage of Bright's disease and diabetes, and it is a well-founded opinion that more than half of these cas It is more than twenty years since the Stuarts

sugars, glucose being the adulterant of from 30 to 50 per cent. . . 'But,' asks some into 50 per cent. . . . 'But,' asks some inquiring reader, 'wby, if so much sugar is found
in diabetes, does not pure sugar cause this disease?' The answer is very simple. Pure refined
cane sugar being a nutrient aliment, and easily
digested,—excepting by dyspeptics when it is in
sirup form,—assimilation is perfect; whereas
glucose is, like many other sweets, difficult to
digest, and is imperfectly assimilated. Hence
we find it a prolific cause or disease—inducing
not only dyspeosis and constipation—but disturbing the functions of the liver and kidneys
as we have shown. The presence and progress
of diabetes, caused by the use of glucose, can
easily be demonstrated by tests with a polariscope."

Prof. Chandler, speaking of sugar adulteration before the New York Academy of Sciences,
says: "I have some specimens which, in my
judgment, illustrate a degree of wickedness and
rascality that i find it difficult to talk about in
that calm manner which is proper on the pres-

ladgment, inustrate a degree of wickedness and rascality that f find it difficult to talk about in that calm manner which is proper on the present occasion. There [exhibiting a two-ounce vial] is a specimen of a sugar reduced to a sirup, and tested with sulphureted hydrogen gas. As it now stands, the material outside of it has settled to the bottom. Upon shaking it up it settles very readily, showing that it is something that has much greater weight than the rest of the sugar, and upon assay this proves to be a mixture of copper and acids. . . . It seems to me that this is about the wickedest form that vice has taken in these modern daws; and bad as it is in influence upon the physical health of our people and their children, its effect upon the moral health of the community is equally disastrous." Next Saturday we will consider the comparative merits and demerits of different kinds of sugar.

[COMMEDIAN

COMMERCIAL.

The Board of Trade, and the commercial community generally, observed Christmas-Day by a complete closing of doors. Hence the qu tations for grain, produce, etc., were nominal at the latest figures of Tuesday. LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of stock were light,-only 280 cars all told,—and prices were generally firmer, though there was not a particularly active demand for any class. Packing hogs and choice neavy shipping lots commanded 5c advance, but light weights were steady at Tuesday's figures Heavy sold at \$2.50@2.80, and light at \$2.40@

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 25. —CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 238 head, all for sale here; total for two days, 816 through, and 842 local. Run light and little doing. Prices for good to extra ranging at a quarter nigher than this day a week ago, while common grades are rather off. The demand is light all around.

Hoss—Receipts to-day, 1,540 head; total for two days, 6,500; Yorkers, 32,7563,00; Phitadelpaias, 82,656(2,30).

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for two days, 2,700; none seiling to-day.

BUFFALO, Bec. 25.—No market to-day. All stock on the Lake Shore Road between Paineaville and here has arrived. No shipments to-day.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Wool Market—The sales this week include X and XX Onlo and Pennsylvania fleeces at 336(35c, principally 34c. Other fleeces, including Michigan and Wisconsin, 306(34c, and combing and delaine fleeces 34(340c, some choice lots of super selling at 38(40c, some choice)

A Joka on the "Barkeep."

Rochester Union.

A well-appearing gentleman walked into the barroom of a leading hotel the other evening, and, professing to be out of change, asked the bartender if he could put his universit and for a drink. As it was a good silk one, the security was agreed upon. The man awailowed his beverage, and, quietly raising his umbrella, walked out. Jimmy did not cail him back, but took the joke as philosophically as possible.

\*\*Eharmaceutical.\*\*

A couple uf roung druggists were out hunting near ithiaca, N. Y., on Thanksgiving Day. An old faringt, on whose demeanes they appeared as trespissers, undertook to chase them with dogs. The brave young pestie manipulators both blazed away with their shot-guns and seriously filled the old gentleman with shot. On their business cards they now speak of themselves, as "Druggists and Farmer-shootists."

SAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIT

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, cket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the denotes

Pullman Hotel Care are run through, between the care and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Charles at 10:30 a.m. Mo other road runs Pullman or my other farm a hotel cars west of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATISFAIN Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av. and Sixteen and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 st. and at depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express ...
Ottawa & Streator Express ...
Rocktord & Freeport Express ...
Dubuque & Sloux City Express ...
Pacific Fast Express ...
Kansas & Colorado Express ...
Downer's Grove Accommodation 

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near Nadison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Kansas City & Denver Fast Fx... 12:50 pm 9:33 pm 55. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 am 7:55 pm Mobile & New Orleans Express 9:00 am 7:55 pm 7:55 pm 9:00 p

HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot, corper Madison and Canal-sta Ticket Office, 83 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Bay, and Menasha through Day

Kxpress.

Madison, Prairie du Chien 6
10va kxpress.

Milwankee Fast Line (dally)...

Wisconsin 4 Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night kapress...

9:00 pm 7:00 sm All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winna.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hose. BALTIMORE & OHIO,

st. Ticket Offices, S3 Clark: st., Painor House, Gras-Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS L. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

Cincinnett, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 a m \* 8:30 p m 8:00 p m § 7:30 a m Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty spends a

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louis-ville Day Express. 8:40 am 8:00 pm 17:00 am Night Express. 8:00 pm 17:00 am CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILS Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. D Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & PASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD

"Danville Roste."

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark etc., 123 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta. Day Mail...... 9:00 a m \* 4:20 p m Nashville & Florida Express.... 7 7:30 p m § 7:15 a m

EXTRACT OF BEEF. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. PINEST AND CHEAPES MEAT PLAVOURING STOCK FO SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUGE LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon is which nations should feel graters." See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," do.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fastimile of Baron Liebig," Signature in the lake across the Label.

Consumption in Rayland increased in fold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. To be had of all Storehoupers,
Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the
United States (wholesale only), C. Darid

Co., 48, Mark Lane, London, England.

Proposals for Dredging at Rock Island Rapids. DUPLICATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be rect ed by the undersigned until 230 p. m., Jan. 22 for design broken rock from the bottom of the site space of the Rock island Rabids.

For all information apply to F. U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers.

MISCELLANEOUS. NO CURE! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago 18 Chasult personally or by mail, free of charge, chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is a conly physician in the city who warrants cures or no page.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weaksellanhood, and all disorders brought on by in on or excess. Any druggist has the ingreCURRENT

THE BOY JVHO H. C. Dodge in Which he was a small boy. And he went out to sleigh With a fiendish-like jof. All who came in his way:

He had broken ten arms. And of less quite a scor And, abiase with these ci He kept asking for more And the heads be and cree The sidewalks were cove

Put a terrible fate
Overtook this small boy,
Which, with tears, I relate
Though the tears are of
And I hope he went straig
Or else where no sted as For he steered his sled str On a fat man, who drop

With a detrick they raised

Now, you Oil-City boys. Learn a lesson from one Who thought avoirdupous Was a subject for fun: But, if you must sleigh, e Ana may there be left o

A USEFUL He stole three bales of master at the close of gan business. Associacapacity of clerk, was an Tony had been a faithfu War, and when the Reb found himself without a position of preacher for and remained in that ra and remained in that can attracted the attention of him a clerkship, which led, and became a man of an agent of Paradise.

Business prospered, week, the larger part, bulk of which, he laid future investment and approspered, insomuch that to have an addition, a let his storebouse. One day about two wing from dinner, found if fre brooding heavily.

"Edward, why do I for "Tony," Ned answere head, "I'm to literary though I propose to be a person of some learning negro, and I well know ye longer below the common but are elimbing toward en literary man. This is T see by the newspapers to banks and mints are seal leave their places of businen are disnonest, but for

leave their places of our men are dishopest, but for ling up system. "I know that you are you'll have to be searched these premises. I don't dishouest, Tony, understa undergo the examination. must be systematic." Tony stood gazing at that been taking little bit store, 30 and 80 cents at a insignificant in comparise he saw no wrong in to Looking up quies ward, after due reflect undergo the infliction your store, and the heluted magistrate, as that I may one day take that I may one my take I agree."

The transaction did no but allowed it to pass on ing the store, even for searched, and at night to ditionally rigid, at which of his clothes and exami bour hands of watches ar round as evidence that it.

Tony came regularly to round as evidence that Tony came regularly to him his pet 'possum careful daily search, Ok careful delly search, in large sums, \$2 and ed Tony, yet he didn manaked it. The sand was carried to sta

was compelled to stand of before leaving the house. Came to a head.

After Tony had been se leaving for home, he calle animal didn't come, but called her again, but the struggle. Advancing as was about to leave, when "Look here; what's that rattles so!"

"I suppose it's her tee "Hold on there. Wat Old Ned took hold of tover, and half a hatful of the floor. Old Tony had full, by which means he employer, and, though T "possum must have put self, yet old Ned had story has no moral,—net

HOW BE CURED Yesterday as a citizen was helping a tinsmith to the roof of an addition the bouse, preparatory to smoky chimney, an old mental statement of the second statement of the secon dle under his arm came became deeply interested inquired.
"It's the worst one is

zen.

"And you wants to sto
"Yes, I do."
"And you think that
"I hope so."
"Well, now, I kin ato
minits, and I won't hart any smoke-jacks," conti taid down his bundle.
"If you'll do it. I'll go citizen, who disliked the chimney with the clums "Kim I have the kite

"Kin I have the kite asked the man.
"Yez."
The cook was instructe man took possession. It stove he poured in enevery spark of the fire called to the citizen on the Has are stopped am "Well, I don't see any reply; "what have you while he was coming a the oven. The last ha down while on the ran race did the citizen, tins within twenty rods of

HAST AN Just before we read entered into conversation "You are from the W ble, etc., and the man "Yours is a new con Yes, I told him, it was only one we had, and a Sundays and week days to parties in it, and it wand years old.

"We," the man said, we retable mists of and

Venerable mists of ans though."

Yes, I said, but it was Boston four days, and it three of them. It was spoiled the prospect.

"My anesstors," he sa Maydower. But yoursai me with a rising hilfe I tried to slay him was but she missed fire.

"Your ancestors, I to "did not come over in it And then I turned marked, "this Mayflowering ship?"

"She was," he said, ettlie his emotion, "abe to "Then," I said, haure the prospectors did said of the said. etile his emotion, "she 'Then," I said, haug my ancestors did not o dower. It has never bee family to be compelled ship of the merchant came over in a Cunard

## AILEOAD TIME TABLE OAGO & NOBTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

\*10:30 a m \* 3:40 p m \*10:31 a m \* 3:40 p m \*10:30 a m \* 3:40 p m \*10:30 a m \* 3:40 a m \* 9:15 p m \* 7:00 a m

Hotel Care are run through, between Chi-council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago in the Chicago, west of Chicago is west of Chicago. O, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILBOAD, of o' Lake st., Indiana av. and Sixteenth-stal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-stat depote.

Leave. | Arrive. Fove Accommodation 6.15 pm 7:15 at 1 bubuque Express 9:30 pm 6:35 at 2 cit Express 9:35 pm 6:35 at 3 cit Express 9:35 pm 6:35 at 4 St. Joe Express 9:35 pm 6:35 at 3 cit Express 9:35 pm 6

A ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, SAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES. pot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and orthird-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave, | Arrive. ty & Denver Fast Fx... \*12:30 p m \* 3:35 p m Springfield & Texas... \* 9:00 a m \* 7:35 p m Sew Orieans Express \* 9:00 a m \* 7:35 p m Springfield & Texas... \* 9:00 p m \* 7:00 a m urilington (Fast Express \* 9:00 a m \* 3:35 p m Express \* 9:00 a m \* 7:00 a m Padurah R. R. Ex... \* 9:00 a m \* 8:46 p m Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. \*12:30 p m \* 3:55 p m ugight Accommodation \* 5:00 p m \* 9:50 a m

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY e Express.

d Minnesota, Green 7:55 a m 7:45 p m
d Menasha through Day Prairie du Chien 6
STOD Pm
Spress.
STOD Pm
10:10 a m
4:00 pm
5:00 pm
5:00 pm
4:00 pm
4:00 pm
6:00 pm
4:00 pm
7:00 a m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD. 

turday night runs to Centralia only, surday night runs to Peoria only. CICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD

IRG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. orner Canal and Maulson-sta. Ticket Offices, 1-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

\* 8:30 a m \* 7:00 p.m \$ 5:15 p m \$ 8:00 a m \$ 9:10 p m \$ 6:00 a m BALTIMORE & OHIO, we from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-tet Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand | Leave. | Arrive. ... 8:50 a m \$ 5:40 a m

BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

ser of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket See, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Express 7:50 a m 7:25 p m 

venworth & Atch. Ex 7:50 a m 3:40 p m 

mmodation 7:50 p m 1:6:15 a m 7:45 p m 

+10:00 p m 1:6:15 a m 7:50 p m 1:6

& EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD. "Danville Route."
es, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De-

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT PLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUGES.

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

P MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel gravitul."—Sy-"Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c. UTION. — Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue ink across the Label. Donaumption in England increased ten-told in ten years."

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, process and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Do., 48, Mark Lane, London, England.

ls for Dredging at Rock Island Rapids.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 21. 1872.

FE SEALED PROPOSALS will be receivereigned until 2:30 p. m., Jan. 22. 1870.

broken rock from the bottom of the Missenson and Missenson

F. U. FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers.

DR. KEAN

South Clark-st., Chicago.

sonally or by mail, free of charge, on all rous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the n in the city who warrants cares or no pay.

specialist in treating all Chronic, Norvous and Spends where Noveles In merit, his patients are die. Convolitation from and confidential. Involve. Send two S cent atamps for "tioude to Westing. Send two S cent atamps for "tioude to Westing. Send two S cent atamps for "tioude to Westing."

Send two S cent atamps for "tioude to Westing."

Send S A M. of S - N. of S

SCRIPTION FREE. ecdy cure of Seminal Weakness Loss of all disorders brought on by Indisere-se. Any druggist has the ingredicute O. 121 West With

MISCELLANEOUS.

XTRACT OF BEEF.

Leave. Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE.

e of Lake st. and foot of Twe

came to a head.

After Tony had been searched preparatory to leaving for home, he called his 'possum, but the animal didn't come, but sat on the floor. He called her again, but the animal only made a struggle. Advancing and picking her up, he was about to leave, when old Ned asked:

"Look here; what's that about the 'possum that rattles so?"

"I surpose it's her teeth." E SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave Arrive

\*Tis5 a m \* 7:40 p m

& Boston Special Ex \* 9:00 a m \* 7:40 p m

Xpress (daily) \* 5:15 p m \* 8:00 a m

ress. \*\*Tis5 p m \* 5:40 a m URG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E. R. acionati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) racr of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

that rattles so?"
"I suppose it's her teeth."
"Hold on there. Wait. I tell you."
Old Ned took hold of the animal, turned her over, and half a hatful of nickels piled out on the floor. Old Tony had stuffed her "pocket" full, by which means he had daily roobed his employer, and, though Tony protests that the 'possum must have put the money there herself, yet old Ned had him arrested. This story has no moral,—neither had the characters. HOW BE CURED A SMOKY CHIM-

The transaction did not interfere with time

NEY.

Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday as a citizen of Woodward avenue Yesterday as a citizen or woodward avenue was helping a tinsmith to elevate a smoke-jack to the roof of an addition on the windy side of the house, preparatory to hoisting it atop of a smoky chimney, an old man with a ragged bundle under his arm came along, balted, and soon became deeply interested.
"That chimney smokes, don't it?" he finally

inquired.
"It's the worst one in town," replied the citi-

"It's the worst one in town," replied the citizen.

"And you wants to stop the nuisance, eh?"

"Yes, I do."

"And you think that smoke-jack will do it?"

"I hope so."

"Well, now, I kin stop that smoking in ten minits, and I won't hurt the chimbly nor put up any smoke-jacks," continued the old man, as he iaid down his bundle.

"If you'll do it P'il give you \$5," rejoined the citizen, who disliked the idea of disfiguring his chimney with the clumsy jack,

"Kin'l have the kitchen for five minutes?" asked the man.

wked the man.
"Yes."
The cook was instructed to vacate and the old

The cook was instructed to vacate and the old man took possession. Removing the top of the stove he poured in enough water to put out every spark of the fire. Then going out he called to the citizen on the roof:

"Has she stopped smoking?"

"Waft, I don't see any smoke at all," was the reply; "what have you done?"

While he was coming down the ladder the old man made off, eating a pie he had taken from the oven. The last half of it he had to boit down while on the run, but at no time in the race did the citizen, tinsmith, or servant-girl get within twenty rods of him.

HAN EAST AND WEST.

Just before we reached Portsmouth, a man entered into conversation with us. He said:
"You are from the West."
I murmured something about the vast illimitable, etc., and the man said: "Yours is a new country; a new country;

New country."
Yes, I told him, it was new, but it was the only one we had, and accordingly we wore it Sundays and week days allke, worked and went to parties in it, and it would soon look a thou-

and years old.

"We," the man said, "come down from the recease mists of antiquity. It is a giorious thought."

venerable mists of antiquity. It is a giorious thought."
Yes, I said, but it wasn't pleasant. I was in Boston four days, and it east winded and rained three of them. It was misty enough, but it spoiled the prospect.
"My ancestors," he said, "came over in the Mayflower. But yours—!" And he looked at me with a rising inflection.
I tried to slay him with a look of silent scorn, but she missed fire.
"Your ancestors, I take it," said the man, "did not come over in the Mayflower?"
And then I turned upon him. "Sir," I remarked, "this Mayflower, I take it, was a sailing ship?"
"She was," he said, vainly endeavoring to

"She was," he said, vainly endeavoring to etific his emotion, "she was a sailing ship." "Then," I said, hanghtily, "most assuredly my ancestors did not come over in the May-lower. It has never been the misfortene of my family to be compelled to take passage on any ship of the merchant marine. My ancestors came over in a Cunard steamer, first cabin, no

steerage passengers carried, only ten days from Liverpool, and the minute they landed in New York they went straight up to Mrs. Astor's tavern and took front rooms on the parior I thought I had crushed that man, but may I blessed if he didn't look as though he pitled

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE BOY WHO FELL PLAT. H. C. Dodge in Oil City Derrick Which he was a small boy.

And, ablaze were had cracked were past counting— He kept asking for more: And the heads be had cracked were past counting— And the heads be had cracked were past counting—

And he went out to sleigh, With a fendish-like jof,

All who came in his way;

He had broken ten arms. And of legs quite a score.

And, ablaze with these charms,

On the street which inclined and was icy, He coasted the whole of the day.

But a terrible fate
Overgoek this small boy.
Which, with tears, I relate—
Though the tears are of joy;
And I hope he went straight up to Heaven,
Or else—where no sled can annoy.

For he steered his sled straight On a fat man, who dropped With a ton or so weight On this bys, who just popped With a bang, as he flattened climbletely Neath that mountain of flesh which was

Now, you Oil-City boys.
Learn a lesson from one
Who thought avoirdupois
Was a subject for fun.
But, if you must sleigh, slay each other.
And may there be left of you—none.

A USEFUL POSSUM.

Old Ned Zinkton is a negro grocer of this city

He stole three bales of cotton from his former

With a detrick they raised That fat man on his feet,

While the people there gazed At a thing on the street:
A jacket, a cap, and two mittens
All flat as the pancake you est.

WOMEN CLERKS AT WASHINGTON.

Nan York Times.

The first female clerks in the National Treasury were appointed in 1882 by Secretary Chase, who blaced them in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency at \$600 a year. They cut and trimmed the United States notes Issued in sheets, and did their work very well. As soon as they had been appointed there were many other applicants, and their number steadily increased, many of them securing places through the peculiar energy and perseverance which will refuse to take no for an answer. There are now more than 1.300 women in the Departments at Washington, the majority employed is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and in the Government printing office. They excel as counters, their slender, sensitive fingers turning notes with great rapidity and exactness. They detect counterfeits, it is said, quicker than men, though they do not succeed so well in accounts, as the average feminite mind has little natural love of figures. Quinters and copyists receive \$900 a vear; other women \$1,500 to \$1,400, several of them \$1,600, and one in the Internal Revenut \$1,500. Most of the clerks are well educated and refined, and many have seen more prosperous days. A number are widows and daughters of army and naval officers who lost their lives in the Caril War. Very faw of the young women or widows marry or resign, and consequently the hundreds who are constantly seeking places in Washington have very slender prospect of success. The most untiring, obstinate place-seekers at the Federal Capital are women. WOMEN CLERKS AT WASHINGTON.

AN ORTHOGRAPHICAL DITTY. Burdette.
There was a young woman of Worcester—She petted an old Shanghai rorcester;

master at the close of the War, disposed of them advantageously, moved to Little Rock, and he gan business. Associated with Ned, in the capacity of clerk, was an old negro named Tony. Tony had been a faithful slave previous to the War, and when the Rebellion came on, and he found himself without a master. When asked what indorcester ound himself without a master, he occupied the socition of preacher for a small congregation, But with scorn and with slight he aborcester,

and remained in that capacity till his honesty attracted the attention of Old Ned, who offered him a clerkship, which Tony thankfully accepted, and became a man of merchandise, instead of an agent of Paradise.

Business prospered. Tony received \$3 per week, the larger part or, you might say, the bulk of which, he laid aside with an idea to future investment and affluence. Yes, business prospered, insomuch that old Ned was enabled to have an addition, a low shed-room, built to his storehouse. QUIPS.

The new crime is called cryptomania A hotel bill may well be called inudebtedness A snow plow is no plow when there is no snow. The demand of the hour is a burglar-proof grave. Motto for a candy pull-What are yer givin'

his storehouse.

One day about two weeks ago, Tony, returning from dinner, found old Ned sitting by the fire broading heavily.

"Edward, why do I find you plunged in this A clear case of body-snatching-A dog stealing sausage. "I am monarch of all I, sir, weigh," remarks "Put not your trust in kings." Three aces and a jack will skin them every time.

The tramp question-" Sav, kin yer give a feller su'thin' ter eat?"-Boston Traveller. "Corn bread," said the Irish waiter, "we haven't got; an' isn't it corn bafe ye mane?" The experiment has been tried often enough to prove that a button-book is not a night-key. "Sand" color is the latest color in Paris for traveling dresses. It is said to look as sweet as

The thirst for continual novelty makes people throw away good almanaes at the end of every year and buy new ones.

The Chinese like a drunkard's nose to a light-house, warning us of the little water that passeth underneath.

The Esquimaux ain't much on euchre, but when you come to tackie 'em on old sledge, it's a draw game every time.

The Wheeling Leader proposes fencing the Ohio River to keep the milkmen away, and thus have high-water all the year round.

"Edward, why do I find you plunged in this mimpenetrable gloom?"

"Tony," Ned answered, slowly lifting his head, "I'm no literary man like you are, though I propose to be a gentleman, and am a person of some learning. I'm not a common negro, and I well know you are not. We are no longer below the common grade of white folks, but are climbing toward that summit—but I'm no literary man. This is what I'm getting at: I see by the newspapers that all the employes of banks and mints are searched every time they leave their places of business, not because the men are dishonest, but for the purpose of keeping up system.

"I know that you are strictly honest, but you'll have to be searched every time you leave these premises. I don't believe that you are dishonest. Tony, understand, but you'll have to undergo the examination. Those who prosper must be systematic."

Tony stood gazing at the fire. The fact is, he had been taking little bits of money from the store, 50 and 60 cents at a time, which were so insignificant in comparison with his salary that he saw no wrong in the transaction.

Looking up quickly, he remarked: "Edward, after due reflection I have consented to undergo the infliction. For the interest I have in your store, and the hope of one day seeing you elected magistrate, and for the consideration that I may one day take brother White's place, I agree."

The transaction did not interfere with time, A very fat man sent ab order to the office for two seats in the coach for himself. The clerk engaged him one seat outside and the other in-side. The transaction did not interfere with time, but allowed it to pass on as usual. Before leaving the store, even for a moment, Tony was gearched, and at night the search was made additionally rigid, at which time Tony was stripped of his clothes and examined. The minute and bour hands of watches and clocks kept on going round as evidence that time was passing. Old Tony came regularly to his work, bringing with him his pet possum. Notwithstanding the careful daily search, Old Ned missed his money, in large sums, \$2 and \$8 st a time. He suspected Tony, yet he didn't see how the old man managed it. The searching grew more rigid, and was carried to such as extent that Tony was compelled to stand on his head every time before leaving the house. Yesterday the affair came to a head. Just as soon as a young fellow over in Europe

settles down and thinks he is a first-class King some knave comes along and tries to play the deuce with him.

Probably about the best way to put a stop to Froadily about the best way to put a stop to this grave-robbery ousniess would be, in every case where a grave is rifled, to fill the vacancy promptly with a medicalist dent.—Burdette.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath." but a tough anser turneth away the carving-fork, slides all over the dish, and covers the bead of the family with gravy and continuous. the family with gravy and confusion-Puck.

barber, when asked how he could afford to shave a man for 5 cents. "I merely carry it on be-cause I love to see the dying struggles of a man while he is being talked to death." Boston Commercial Bulletin. Diaries for 1879 are nearly ripe.

The reigning prints-The latest fashion in The wether record-Report of the Brighton

The weather is so summery that farmers are Ballet dancers gain only a bare existence in eturn for their labor. The best scats at the theatre of war are generally on the front tier.

Bismarck is said to be an excellent cook. He The corner in grain is not a success; people have heard this wheat buy and buy too often. Mr. Stewart's body has been missing for so long that we are afraid it is like an old book—

ong that we are arranged in the same of th

All sorts of old materials are used in the manufacture of pocket books. We have never heard of cutskin being used, but should think it might answer for the pure purse. I hight answer for the pure purse.

Liszt is in Rome. Coliseum when you're over.—Boston Post. Hans says, "1'll do Vatican to see him.—St. Albans Adv. Now don't make this a Campagna jokes.—Post. If they do, Ceasar chance and go Forum.

We see that a man in Connecticut was killed We see that a man in Connecticut was killed the other day while "trying to board a freight-train." There is reason in all these things. No doubt when the man took the freight-train to board, he gave it salerates bisculit, rye coffee, and strong butter for breakfast, and tough mutton three times a week for dinner, till in a fit of dyspepsia the freight-train rose up and killed him.

killed him.

The man who bet that he could make a circular saw in five minutes had a dozen persons standing round to see him do it with only a piece of chalk. He commenced by chalking a ring on the walt. "Do you all see that circle?" Certainly,—ves, yes; but what has that to do with it?" "Now, said the illustrator, making a square, "do you see that square?" "Yes, yes, all right; we see it." "Well, gentlemen, this is the square you see, and that (pointing to the chalk ring) is the circle—you saw."

Home-Industry.

San Francisco News-Letter.

This column is rarely devoted to advertising businesses, or putting individuals, but it seems only due to the parties concerned to announce that four recently-discharged prisoners from San Quentin, two of whom are brothers, who have nitherto been considered hard cases, have just opened a store on the City Front, and are trying to earn an honest livelihood. The name of the firm is "Sykes, Biffen, Slozg & Co.," and they have commenced the manufacture of brass-knuckles, sand-clubs, slung-shot, and jimmies on quite a large scale. The industry is one that has long needed developing in this city, and, when more generally known, will doubtless obtain for itself the patronage of our best bugglars and qualified garotters. This thing of fending to New York for a reliable but and brace is altogether played out, and we carnestly commend the above local industry to the attention of our home desperadoes, who are being pardoned out in sufficient numbers to make them quite an effective portion of this community during the long, dark winter evenings.

Joaquin Miller.

New York Correspondence Indianapolite Journal.

I have heard a little story of Joaquin Miller which shows something of his characters. Having returned from a short lecture tour in Missachusetts last week with \$200 over, he sent \$500 to his old father and \$300 to his mother in Orgon, in separate letters, on condition that the recipient should invest in a Christmas present and give it to the other. He even designated what the present in each case was to be, some rare indulgence which the old couple in the country would not think of enjoying otherwise; and the presentation is to be formal, at a certain given hour and stated room on Christmas morning. Jonquin fancies the tableau,—the old couple mysteriously confronting and mutually surprising each other. And this re-

ninds me of what Miller once told me about his lecturing. "I never get a second call to a own," he said, with a smile half way between rankness and fun, "but I haven't got around ct, and new towns enough are being started to yet, and new towns enough are being stal

A LEGEND OF SAMMISTADI.

Bret Harte in New York Sun.

It was the sacred bour of noon at Sammtstadt.

Everybody was at dinner, and the serious Ke'lner of "Der Wilde Mann" glanced in mild reproach at Mr. James Clinch, who, disregarding that fact and the inviting table d'hote, stepped that fact and the inviting table d'hote, stepped into the street. For Mr. Clinch had caten a late breakfast at Kempen, was dyspeptic and American, and moreover preoccupied with business. He was consequently indignant on entering the garden-like court and cloister-like countinghouse of Von Becherat, Sons & Cousins, to find the Comptoir deserted even by the port er, and was furious at the maid-servant who offered the sacred shibboleth, "M. ttagsessen," as a rea-sonable explanation of the solitude. "A country," said Mr. Clinch to bimself, "that stops ousiness at midday to go to dinner, and employs women servants to answer the calls of business men, is played out."

He stepped from the silent building into the equally silent Kronprinzen strasse. Not a soul to be seen anywhere. Rows on rows of two-

storied, gray-stuccoed buildings that might be awellings or might be offices, all showing some traces of feminine taste and supervision in a flower or a curtain that belied the legended "Comploir" or "Direction" over their portals.

Mr. Clinch thought of Boston and old State street, of New York and Wall street, and be same coldly contemptuous.
Still, there was nothing to do but to walk

down the formal rows of chestnuts that lined the broad avenue, and then walk back again. At the corner of the first cross street he was struck with the fact that two men who were standing in front of a dwelling-house apof proportion to the silent houses the actors on the stage were to the painted canvas thoroughfares before which they sofiloguized. Mr. Clinch usually had no fancies-had no eye for quaintness; this was not a quaint or romantic districtonly an entrepot for silks and velvets, and Mr.
Clinch was here, not as a tourist, but as a purchaser. The guide-books had ignored Sammtstadt, and he was too good an American to
waste time in hunting up uncatalogued curiosities. Besides, he had been here once before—
an entire day!

on entire day!

One o'clock! Still a full hour and a balf before his triend would return. What should he do? The club where he had once been enter-ained was deserted even by its waiters; the garden, with its ostentations out-of-doors tables, looked blens and bare. Mr. Clinch was not fasticlized by the term have suited to detect the af-

looked bleak and bare. Mr. Clinch was not fastidious, but even he was quick to detect the affront put upon nature by this continental theatrical gardening, and turned hastily away. Born near a lake larger than the German Ocean, he resented a pool of water twenty-five feet, in diameter under that alluring title; and a frequenter of the Adfroudacks, he could scarce contain himself over a bit of rockwork twelve feet high. "A country," said Mr. Clinch, "that—" but here he remembered that he had seen, in a park of his native city, an imitation of the Drachenfels on a scale of three inches to the Ioot; and he checked his speech.

He turned into the principal allee of the town. There was a long white building at one end—the Bahnnof; at the other end he remembered a dye-house. He had, a year ago, met its hospitable proprietor. He would call upon him now.

But the same solitude confronted him as he

But the same solitude confronted him as he But the same solitude confronted him as he passed the porter's lodge beside the gateway. The counting-house, half vills, half factory, must have convoked its humanly in some out-of-the-way refectory, for the halfs and passages were tenantiess. For the first time he began to be impressed with a certain foreign quaintness in the surroundings; he found himself also recalling something he had read when a boy about an enchanted palace, whose inhabitants awoke on the arrival of a long predestined prince. To assure himself of the absolute ridiculousness of this tancy, he took from his pocket the business card of its proprietor, a sample of dys, and recalled his own personality in a letter of credit. Having dismissed this idea from his mind be lounged on again through a rustle lane that might have led to a farm house, yet was still absurdity enough a part of the factory grounds. Crossing a direh by a causeway, he presently came to another ditch and another causeway, and then found himself idly contemplating a massive, ivy-clad, venerable brick wall. As a mere wall it might not have attracted his attention, but it seemed to enter and bury itself at right angles to the side-wall of a quite modern looking. tough anser turneth away the carving-fork, it seemed to enter and buryitself at right angles in the side-wall of a quite modern-looking the family with gravy and confusion—Puck.

"I don't do this business for profit," said a passed on before the dwelling, but was amazed to see the wall reappear on the other side, -exactly the same, -old, ivy-grown, sturdy, uncompromising, and ridiculous. Could it actually be a part of the house? He turned back and repassed the front of the dwelling. The entrancedoor was hospitably ocen. There was a hall and a staircase, but—by all that was preposterous!—they were built over and around the central brick intrusion. The wall actually ran through the house! "A country," said Mr. Clinch to himsell. "where they build their houses over rulus to accommodate them, or save the trouble of removal, is—"but a very pleasant voice, addressing him, here estoppedhis usual hasty conclusion.

"Guten Morgen."

Mr. Clinch looked hastliy up. Leaning over the parapet of what appeared to be a garden on the roof of the house was a young girl, reacheeked, bright-eyed, blonde-bafred. The voice was soft and pleasing. It was part of the new impression he was receiving that it was certainly unike a majority of his fair countrywomen. In a vague, illogical way he, in some inshion, connected it with the tyy-clad wall before him. His hat was in his hand as he answered, "Guten Morgen."

Was the Herr seeking anything?

fore him. His hat was in his hand as he answered, "Guten Morgen."

Was the Herr seeking anything?

The Herr was only awaiting a long-time-coming friend, and had strayed here to speak with the before-known proprietor.

So! But the before-known proprietor was Sof But the before-known proprietor was sleeping well at present, after dinner, would the Herr wait for him on the terrace?

The Herr would, but looked around in vain for the means to do it. He was thinking of a scaling ladder, when the young woman reappeared at the open door, and bade him

Following his youthful hostess, Mr. Clinch mounted the staircase, but, passing the mysterious wall, could not forbear an allusion to it. "It is old—very old," replied his companion; "It was here when I came." "That was not very long ago," said Mr. Clinch, gallantiv. "No. But my grandfather found it here, too."
"And built over it?"
"Why not? It is very, very hard, and so

thick."
Mr. Clinch here explained, with masculine superiority, the existence of such modern agents as nitro-glycerine and dynamite, persuasive in their efforts upon time-honored obstructions "But there was not then what you call nitro-

"But there was not then what you call nitro-glycerine."
"But since then?"
The young girl gazed at him with surprise.
"My great-grandfather did not take it away
when he built the house. Why should we?" They had passed through a hall and dising-room, and suddedly stepped out of a window upon a graveled terrace. From this a few stone steps descended to another terrace, on which steps descended to another terrace, on which trees and shrubs were growing, and yet, looking over the parapet, Mr. Clinch could see the road some twenty feet, below. It was nearly on a level with, and part of, the second story of the house. Had an earthquake lifted the adjacent ground, or had the house burrowed into a hill! Mr. Clinch turned to his companion, who was standing close beside him, breathing quite audibly, and leaving an impression on his senses as of a gentle and fragrant hetfer.

"How was all this done!"

bly, and leaving an unpression on his senses as of a gentle and frágrant heffer.

"How was all this done?"

The maiden shrugged her shoulders. "It was always so. I cannot sav."

Mr. Clinch reascended the steps. He had quite forgotten his impatience. Possibly it was the gentle, equable calm of the girl, who, but for her ready color, did not seem to be stirred at anything; perhaps it was the peaceful repose of this mausoleum of the dead and forgotten wail that subdued him; but he was quite willing to take the old-fashioned chair on the terrace which she offered him, and follow her movements with interested eyes as from a mysterious clovet in the wall, she drew out certain glasses and bottles. Mr. Clinch had the weakness of a majority of his sex in believing that he was a good judge of wine and women. The latter, as shown in the specimen before him, he would have isvoiced as a fat sample of the middle class German woman, healthy, comfortloving, home-biding, the very genius of domesticity,—with the 'uture wholesome matron forecast in all her virgin outlines, from the curves of her broad hips to the lines of her back and shoulders. Of the wine he was to judge later. That required an even more deliberate and unimpassioned intellect.

She placed two bottles before him on the table. One, the traditional long-necked, ambercolored Rhanjiasche; the other an odd, quaint.

discolored, amphoral-patterned glass jug. The first she opened.

"This," she explained, poluting to the other, "is only to look at."

Mr. Clinch first paid his respects to the opened bottle,—a better quality of Rudesheimer. With his intellect thus clarified, he glanced at "Come down out of that, you d—d old fool," roared Mr. Clinch, now perfectly beside himself with rage. "Come down and let me in!" discolored, ampuoration of the control first she opened.
"This," she expinined, pointing to the other,
"Is only to look at."
Mr. Clinch first paid his respects to the opened bottle,—a better quality of Rudesheimer.
With his intellect thus clarified, he glanced at the other.

in the maiden's eye. She colored as she replied.

"I shall not object; but for what will you do
ft?"

"You are not afraid?" asked the maiden.
There was just enough evident admiration of
Mr. Clinch's andacity in the girl's mainter to
spur him on to any risk. He replied by taking
from his pocket a small steel instrument.
Holding the neck of the flask firmly in one
hand, ne passed his thumb and the steel twice
or thrice around it, near its mouth. A faint
rasping, scratching sound was all the wondering
maiden heard. Then, with a sudden, dexterous
twist of his thumb and finger, to her utter astonishment he laid the top of the neck—neatly
cut off—in her hand.

"There's a better and more modern bottle
than you had before," he said, pointing to the
clearly-divided neck, "and any cork will fit it
how."

But the girl only regarded him with a slight
degree of anxiety. "And you still wish to
taste the wine?"

"With your permission."

He looked up in her eyes. There was permission; there was something more that was
flattering to his vanity. He took a wine-glass,
and slowly and in silence filled it from the flask.

The wine fell into it, clearly, transparently,
heavily, but still and coid as death. There was
no sparkid, no cheap ebuilition, no evanescent
bubble! Yet it was so clear that but for its
faint amber tinting the glass seemed empty.

There was no aroma, no ethereal diffusion from
its equable surface. Perhaps it was fancy, perhaps it was from nervous excitement, but
a slight chill seemed to radiate from the still
goolet and bring down the temperature of the
terrace. Mr. Clinch and his companion both
shivered.

But only for a moment. Mr. Clinch raised
the glass to his lips. As he did so, he remembered seeing distinctly, as in picture before him,

shivered.

But only for a moment. Mr. Clinch raised the glass to his lips. As he did so, he remembered seeing distinctly, as in picture before him, the sunlit terrace, the pretty girl in the foreground, an anused and interested spectator of his sacrilegious act; the outlying ivv-crowned wall, the grass-covered ditch, the tall factory chimneys rising above the chestnuts, and the distant poplars that marked the Rhine.

The wine was delicious. Perhaps a trifle—only a trifle—heady. Mr. Clinch was conscious of a certain exalisation. There was, too, a half smile upon the girl's lip, and a roguish twinkle in her eye as she looked at him. Archness was certainly becoming to her.

"Do you find the wine good?" she asked.

"Fair enough, I warrant," said Mr. Clinch, gravely, "but methiliks 'tis nothing compared with the hectar that grows upon those rosy lips. Nay, by 8t. Ursula, I swear it."

Scarcely had the unfortunate man intered this solemnly ridiculous speech than he was convinced of its absurdity. He would have given worlds to recall it. He knew he must be intoxicated. That the sentiment and language were utterly unlike him, and insulting to the girl, he was miserably aware; that he did not even know exactly what fit meant, he was also hopelessly conscious of. Yet feeling all this, feeling, too, the shame of sppearing before her as a man who had lost his senses through a single glass of wine, nevertheless he rose awkwardly, selzed her hand, and through sheef fore free

ing, too, the saame of appearing before her as a man who had lost his sense through a single glass of wine, nevertheless he rose awkwardly, seized her hand, and through sheer force drew her toward him and klassed her. With an exchanation that was half a laugh and half a cry, she fled from him, leaving him staggering alone on the terrace.

For a moment Mr. Chuch supported himself spainst the window, leaving his throbbing head on the cold glass. Shame, mortification, a hysterical half consciousness of his ridiculousness, and yet a strange, undefined fright through all, by tarms possessed him. Was he ever before guilty of such perfect kilor? Had he ever before guilty of such perfect kilor? Had he ever before succumbed in this wild a supper party, he the Amer'an who had drunk Frenchman and Englishment had been the table, could be transformed into a sentimental, high-flown idiot by a single glass of wine? He was conscious, too, of asking himself these very questions in a stilled sort of reterrice, and of a rising brutality of anger that he could with difficulty repress. Suddenly everything swam before him, and he seemed to lose all consciousness.

But only for a moment. The pert instant rising brutailty of anger that he could with difficulty repress. Suddenly everything swam before him, and he seemed to lose all consciousness.

But only for a moment. The next instant, with a strong effort of his will, he seemed to recall himself, his situation, his curroundings and shope all whose all constants.

with a strong effort of his will, he seemed to recall himself, his situation, his curroundings, and, aboye all, his appointment. He hurriedly descended the terrace steps, and, before he well knew how, found himself again on the road. Once there, his faculties returned in full vigor, he was himself. He strode briskly forward toward the ditch he had crossed only a few moments before, but was suddenly stopped. It was filled with water! He looked up and down; it was clearly the same ditch, but a fic wing stream, thirty feet wide, now separated him from the other bank.

thirty feet wide, now separated him from the other bank.

The appearance of this unlooked-for obstacle made Mr. Clinch doubt the complete return of his reason. He accordingly stepped to the brink to bath his head in the stream and wash away the last vestiges of his potations. But as he approached the placid depths and knelt down, he sgain started back, and this time with a full conviction of his own madness. For reflected from its mirror-like surface was a figure be could scarcely call his own, although here and there some trace of his former self still lingered.

and there some trace of his former sent still lingered.

His close-cropped hair, trimmed a la mode, had given way to long curling locks that dropped upon his shoulders. His wet mustache was rightfully prolonged, and curled up at the end stiffly; his Piccadilly collar had changed shape and texture, and reached a mass of face to a point midway of his breast. His boots—why had he not noticed his boots before? These triumphs of his Parisian bootmaker were changed to hideous leathern cases that reached haif way

and texture, and reached a mass of face to a point midway of his breast. His boots—why had he not noticed his boots before? These triumphs of his Parisian bootmaker were chanced to hideous leathern cases that reached hilf way in his thigh. In place of his formal high stilk hat, there lay upon the ground beside him the awful thing he had, just taken off, a mass of thickened felt, flap, feathers, and buckle, that weighed at least a stone.

A single terrible defa dow took possession of him. He had been done, taken in, sold, frightfally. He saw it all. In a state of intoxication be had lost his way, had been dragged info some vile den, stripped of his clothes and valuables, and turned adrift upon the quiet town in this shameful masquerade. How should he keep his appointment? How should he see that the police were duly informed of this outrage upon a stranger and an American? How establish his identity? Had they spared his papers? He felt feverishly in his breast—ah! his watch? Yes, a watch, heavy, jewelde, enamelled; and, by all that was ridiculous file others! He ran his hands into his capacious trunk hose. What was this? Brooches, chains, diamond crosses, finger-rings, one large Episcopil one, carrings, and a handful of outtened gold and silver coins. His papers, his memorandums, his pasport, all proofs of his identity, were gone! In their place was the unmistakable onnoism getherom of some accomplished knight of the road. Not only was his personallty, but his character gone forever!

It was a part of Mr. Clinch's singular experience that this last stroke of the fortune seemed to revive in him something of the brutal instinct he felt a moment before. He turned angrily about, with the intention of calling some one, the first person he met, to account. But the house that he had just quitted was gone! The was the fringe of poplars on the Khine; there was the fringe of poplars on the Khine; there were the outlying fields, lit by the same meridian sun; but the characteristic chimueys of Sammistadi were gone! Mr. Clinc

with his intellect thus clarified, he glanced at the other.

"It is from my great-grandfather. It is old as the wall."

Mr. Clinch examined the bottle attentively. It had no cork; formed of some obsolete, almost oppaque glass, its twisted neck was apparently hernetically sealed by the same material. The maden smiled as she said, "it cannot be opened now without breaking the bottle. It is not good luck to break glass. My great-grandfather and my father would not."

Mr. Clinch again examined it. The neck was flattened toward the mouth, but, on closer in spection, he became satished that it was closed by some equally hard cement, but not by glass.

"If f can open it without breaking the bottle, have I your permission?"

An interested, halt mischievous glance came in the maiden's eye. She colored as she replied, "I shall not object; but for what will you do it?"

"To taste it."

had left not ten minutes before flew into his arms, and, with a cry of joyful greeting, sank upon his breast. Mr. Clinch looked down upon the fair head and lone braid. It certainly was the same maiden, his cruel enchantress, but where did she get those absurd garments!

"Willkommen," said a stout figure, advancing with some authority and seizing his disengaged hand; "where has thou been so long!"

Mr. Clinch, by no means placated, coldly dropped the extended hand. It was not the proprietor he had known. But there was a singular iesemblance in his face to some one of Mr. Clinch's own kin,—but who was it, he could not remember. "May I take the liberty of asking your name!" he asked, coldly.

The figure grinned. "Surely! But, if thou standest on punctilio, it is for me to ask thine, most noble Freherr," said he, winking upon his retainers. "Whom have I the honor of entertaining!"

taining?"

"My name is Clinch—James Clinch, of Chicago, Illinois."

A shout of laughter followed. In the midst of his rage and mortification, Mr. Clinch fancted he saw a shade of pain and annoyance fit across the face of the maiden. He was puzzled, but pressed her hand, in spite of his late experience, reassuringly. She made a gesture of silence to him, and then slipped away in the crowd.

crowd.
"Shames Klinsche von Sche-kargo," mimicked "Shames Klinsche von Sche-karro," mimicked the figure, to the unspeakable delight of his retainers. "So! That is the latest French style. Holy St. Ursula! Holy St. Ursula! Hark ye, nephew. I am not a traveled man. Since the Cruaades we simple Rhine gentlemen have staved at home. But I call myself Kolnische of Koln, at your service."
"Very likely you are right," said Mr. Clinch, hotly, disregarding the previous caution of his fair companion; "but whoever you are, I am a stranger, entisled to protection. I have been robbed."

If Mr. Clinch had uttered an exquisite joke instead of a very angry statement, it could not

instead of a very sugry statement, it could not have been more hilariously received. He paused, grew corfused, and then went on, hesitatingly:
"In place of my papers and credentials I find only these," and he produced the jewelry from

only these," and he produced the jewelry from his pocket.

Another shout of laughter and clapping of hands followed his second speech, and the Baron, with a wink at his retainers, prolonged the general mirth by saying: "By the mass, nephew, there is little doubt but there has been robbery somewhere."

"It was done," continued Mr. Clinch, hurrying to make an end of his explanation, "while I was, inadvertently, overcome by liquor—drugged liquor."

The jaughter here was so uproarious that the Baron, albeit with tears of jaughter in his one

The laughter here was so uproarions that the Baron, albeit with tears of laughter in his one eye, made a peremptory gesture of silence. The gesture was peculiar to the Baron, efficacious and simple. It consisted merely in knocking down the marest laugher. Having thus restored tranquility, he strode forward and took Mr. Clingh by the hand. "By St. Adolph, I did doubt thee a moment ago, nephew; but this last frank confession of thine shows me I did thee wrong. Wilkommen in Uraconen!" More and more mystified, and now convinced of the folly of any further explanation, Mr. Clinch took the extended hand of his alleged uncle and permitted kimself to be led into the

of the folly of any further explanation, Mr. Clinch took the extended hand of his alleged uncle and permitted kimself to be led into the castle. They passed into a large canqueting hall, adorned with armor and implements of the chase. Mr. Clinch could not belp noticing that, although all the appointments were liberal and picturesque, the ventilation was bad, and the smoke of the huge chimney made the air murky. The oaken tables, massive in carving and rich in color, were unmistakably greasy, and Mr. Clinch slipped or a piece of meat one of the dozen half-wild dogs who were occupying the room was tearing on the floor. The dog, yelping, ran between the legs of a retainer, precipitating him upon the Baron, and instantly, with the "equal foot" of fate, kicked him and the dog into a corner.

"And whence came you last?" asked the Baron, disregarding this little contretemps, and throwing himself heavily on an oaken settee, while he pushed a queer, uncomfortable-looking stool, with legs like a Slamese-twin connecting double X, toward his commentation.

Mr. Clinch, who had quite given himself up to fate, answered mechanically, "Paris."

The Baron winked his eve with unalterable.

to fate, answered mechanically, "Paris."

The Baron winked his eye with unalterable

shallow-like reminiscences by an uneasy exciamation. He was thinking of the maiden who had disappeared so suddenly. The Baron misinteroreted his nervousness. What, ho! within there, Max, Wolfgang, lazy rascals! Bring some wine."

At the baleful word Mr. Clinch started to his feet. "Not for me! Bring me none of your body-and-soul destroying poison! I've enough of it!"

of it!"
The Baron stared; the three servitors stared

The Baron stared; the three servitors stared also.

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Clinch, recalling himself slowly, "but I fear that Rhine wine does not agree with me."

The Baron grinned. Perceiving, however, that the three servitors grinned also, he kicked two of them into obscurity and felled the third to the floor with his fist. "Hark ye, nephew," he said, turning to the astonished Clinch, "give over this nonsense. By the mitre of Bishop Hatto, thou art as big a fool as ne!"

"Hatto?" repeated Clinch mechanically, "Aye, of the Mouse Tower," sneered the Baron. "Oh, I see you know the story."

"Aye, of the Mouse Tower," sneered the Baron. "Oh, I see you know the story."

"Why am I like him!" asked Mr. Clinch in amazement.

The Baron grinned. "He punished the Rhenish wine as thou dost, without judgment. He had..."

"The Baron stared. "I know not started."

"Then you have no faith in the Rhine le-

"Then you have no faith in the Rhine legrends!"

The Baron replied only with a contemptious shrug of his shoulders.
"But what if I told you a new one?"
"Yea, out of my own experience."
The Baron was curious. It was early in the afternoon, just after dinner. He might be worse bored.
"I've only one condition," added Mr. Clinch. "The voung girl, I mean my cousin, must hear it too."

"I've only one condition," added Mr. Clinch.
"The young girl, I mean my cousin, must hear it too."
"Oh, I see. The old trick! Well, call the jade; but mark ye, Sir Nephew, no enchanted maidens and knights. Keep to thyself, be as thou art, the wandering vagabond and knight of the road. What, ho, there, Max Wolfgang I call the Lady Wilhelmina."
It was the first time Mr. Clinch had heard his fair friend's name. It was not the first time be had seen her, as the very decided wink the gentle creature gave him testified. But with hands lightly clasped, and downcast eyes, she modestly stood before him.

Mr. Clinch began. Without beeding the Baron's scornful eyes, he graphically dearstbed his assent to an invitation from a Lorelie, and his descent into a whiripool of the Rhine, some ten years before. "I am free to confess," added Mr. Clinch, with an appealing glance to Wilhelmina, "that I was not attracted by the graces of the lady, but only by my desire to visit unknown regions. I was burning with a desire to travel to see—"
"Paris," interrupted the Baron, sarcastically. "America."
"Yes: a gnome-like sounding name—this "Yes: a gnome-like sounding name—this

"Man:"
"America."
"Yes; a gnome-like sounding name—this
Meriker. Go on, nephew; tell me of Meriker."
With the characteristic fluency of his nation,
Mr. Clinch described his landing on those enchanted shores via the Rhine whiripool and Hell
Gate, East River, New York. He described the

chanted shores via the Rhine whiripool and Hell Gate, East River, New York. He described the railways, tramways, telegraphs, botels, phonograph, and telephone. An occasional oath broke from the Baron, but he listened attentively, and in a few moments Mr. Clinch, raccontest, had the satisfaction of seeing the vast hall slowly filling with open-eyed and open-mouthed retainers, hanging upon his words. Mr. Clinch went on to describe his astonishment at meeting on those very shores some of his own blood and kin. "In fact," said Mr. Clinch, "here were a race calling themselves 'Clinch," but all claiming to have descended from Kolnische."
"But how?" sucered the Baron.
"Through James Kolnische and Wilhelmina, his wife," returned Mr. Clinch, buldly. "They emigrated from Koln and Crefeld to Philadeiphia, where there is a quarter named Crefeld." Mr. Clinch felt himself shaky as to his chronology, but wisely remembered that it was a chronology of the future to his hearers, and they could not detect an anachronism. With his eyes fixed upon those of the gentle Wilhelmina, Mr. Clinch now proceeded to describe his return to his fatherland; but his astonishment at finding the very face of the country changed, and a city standing on those fields he had played in as a boy, and how had wandered hopelesslyon, until he had at last sat wearily down in a humble cottage built upon the ruins of a lordly castle.
"So utterly travel-worn and weak had I be-

"So utterly travel-worn and weak had I be "So utterly travel-byorn and weak had I become," said Mr. Clinch, with admirably sinuilated pathos, "that a single glass of wine offered me by the simple cottage maiden affected
me like a prolonged debauch." A long-drawn
snore was all that followed this affecting climax.
The Baron was asleep. The retainers were
also asleep. Only one pair of eyes reunained
open, arch, luminous, blue,—Wilnelmina's!

"There is a subterranean passage oclow us to
Linn. Let us fig!" she whispered.

"But why!"

"They always do it in the legends," she answered modestly.

"They always do it in the legends," she answered modestly.
"But your father?"
"He sleeps. Do you not hear him?"
Certainly somebody was snoring. But oddly enough, it seemed to be Wilhelmina. Mr. Clinch gently suggested this to her.
"Foolish fellow—it is yoursef."
Mr. Clinch, strack with the idea, stopped to consider. She was right. It certainly was himself.
With a struggle be awoke. The sun was shining. The maiden was looking at him. But the castle—the castle was gone:
"You have slept well," said the maiden, archly. "Everybody does after dinner at Sammistadt. Father has just awakened and is coming."

Sammtstact. Father has just awakened and is coming."

Mr. Clinch stared at the window, at the terrace, at the sky, at the distant chimneys of Sammtstact, at the more distant Rhine, at the table before him, and finally at the empty glass. The maiden smiled. "Tell me," said Mr. Clinch, looking in her eves, "is there a secret bassage, underground, between this place and the Castle of Linit!"

"An underground passage!"

"An underground passage!"
"Ay, whence the daugher of the house fied with a stranger knight."
"They say there is," said the maiden, with a gentif blush. "Can you show it to me?"
She hesitated. "Papa is coming. I'll ask

him!"
It is presumed that she did. At least the Herr Consul at Sammtstadt Inforus me of a marriage certificate issued to one Cliuch, of Chicago, and Kolnische, of Sammtstadt, and there is an amusing story extant in the Vereir at Sammtstadt of an American connoisseur of Rhine wines, who mistook a flask of Cognac and rock-candy, "craftily qualified" to dose lower grade wines up to the American standard, for the rarest Rudesheimer.

BRET HARTE.

THE KIND OF STAY LAW REQUIRED.

To the Editor of The Aribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 22.—I read in your issue of the 20th an appeal to the Legislature of this State for a Stay law on the collection of debts. May we not again inquire the reason for this great stagnation and utterly unsettled condition in regard to the moneyed value of property? Is it not the lack of metallic reserves -silver and gold! We are shout to make the important step from Fiat to the true legal-tender of the world, of which we have only about one-fifth of the amount held by other nations of the same commercial importance Gold is about to control values; the amount is too simited; ordinary property has no charms for it. In the absence of the Government man

prosperity have been during such times that the prosperity have been during such times that the mines of the world have yielded an abundance of gold and silver for the uses of the people as money for a circulating medium, of which the twenty-five years immediately preceding 1873 is an evidence that has no parallel in history, from the fact that the mines of the world produced a greater amount of the precious metals during that period, and the nations were in a condition to utilize it.

Now what shall we say of this people atrus-

greater amount of the precious metals during that period, and the nations were in a condition to utilize it.

Now what shall we say of this people atruggling with an over-borden of debt and depreciated property, made doubly so by our own insanity in refusing to use means under our feet, hidden beneath our own soil, and a million willing hands ready to produce and utilize it? We prospered under Frat money born under the necessities of war. It can no longer serve us. We are struggling after the one kind of money that is not of the reach of the great bulk of the property of the world, that money that has an undue prospective demand, that has had given to it a superficial value, created partly by the amount necessary to take the place of our Flat system, in addition to an existing scarcity and a growing short supply. There seems to be a sort of an ideal value piaced on gold by the attempt to make it the sole factor in monetary systems. Real estate sometimes has an ideal value. Corn. or wheat, or any other commodity, may have an ideal value under a great prospective demand, so that it will buy money at its own bidding.

The laws of trade are inevitable, and every commodity used by mankind is subject to it. Gold and sliver are no exception. Can any article used by the people be mide to de double duty without increasing its value as compared with other things! If not, then gold causot. Instead of stay laws, let us have the silver deliar in its old rightful position as a regulator, and the property of the country will soon be able to buy money and soon ease up this great unnatural depression. If, H. Palmer.

Deer in Central New England.

Deer in central New England, except in Bo. Deer in central New England, except in Boston Common and a few private parks, are so rare now that their appearance is a matter of some interest. The Greenfield, Mass., Gazette, through its correspondents, records a wild deer as seen in the woods near South Vernon, Vt., where a crowd of hunters started after it; and again it was seen herding with cattle in the Town of Monroe, Mass.; and still again in the Town of Charlemoff, Mass., where it swam across Deerfield River and went west. Everywhere, as soon as it appears, there is a rush for guns to kill it, though Massachusetts puts a fine of a hundred dollars upon deer-killing. The law is likely to be as much respected as ours which forbids killing eagles, the only result of it being that every man or boy who kills one expects to get his name in the paper and be a bere.

KATHAIRON.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR .- It is the sur passing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation. CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR. - For by no

KATHAIRON

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, Tale, is the most perfect preparation in the war for preserving and beautifying the bair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots

It actually performs these seeming mirreles, c

A FAIR SPECIMEN. I had been entirely bald for several years,

growth of young hair. COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is abso

In every important respect the natural lutely incomparable. It is unequaled 1. To Cure Baldness. 2. To Restore Gray Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruil. 4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is no BEAR IN MIAD.—The Kathairon is no milely paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and danb the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or pentleman's tollet outfit is complete without Lyon's Eathairon.

BOLD EVERYWHERE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. **GRAND HOLIDAY BILL!** 

Engagement of the Queen of the American Stage, MISS FANNY DAVENPORT. Who will appear on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY Nights, and GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE, in Augustin Daily wonderfully successful Piay of to-day, "PIQUE," with outliefy new and appropriate Seenery.

Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee,

DIVORCE.

Saturday Night (by request), AS YOU LIKE IT. Monday, the great Play, OLIVIA. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Immense Hit of the Grand Double Bill, A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE THAT BLESSED BARY.

Every Evening and Saturday Matince. NEXT WEEK, the Comje Opera, THE BELLS OF ORNEVILLE, by the Tracy Thus Opera Company. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY. Provident and Manager
Last Grand Holiday Nights of this Great Attraction!
The Theatre beautifully decorated for the Bullinay
Pestivals. Every night and Matinee this week the
justly eminent Comedy Stars.
MR. and Micks. J. C. WILLIAMSON
(Micks. Manager Moore),
in their establishes and continuous uncoreset.
STRUCK OIL.
And the CHINESE QUESTION.
With a Spiendid Company, and all New Scenery by David A. Strong.
Monday, Berger Family and Sol Smith Russell.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Two free lectures by Prof.O. S. FOWLER, Monday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 23 and 2d. on "Phrenology" applied to Ltfu. Health. Self-Culture, and Business Adaptation. Consultations as to your best business adaptations, etc., at the Palmer House, daily, from S. a. m. to top, m., all through December.

BATHS. SCALES.



The Hon. George E. Rockwood, St. Panl capt. S. McConihe, U. S. A., is one of the ruests of the Palmer.

Judge E. M. Waldron, Boston, is regis red at the Tremont. C. D. Frost, of the Lindell Hotel, St.

The Hou. James Brackett, Rochester, N Y., is one of the guests of the Tremont. L. H. Clark, Chief Engineer of the Lake

Ladies intending to receive New Year's will please send their announcements to THE TRIBUKE by Saturday noon.

The employes of the American District elegraph Company presented Mr. N. Roussean, uperintendent of Construction, with a handsome

The American District Telegraph Company mployed 215 n.essengers and five teams delivering hristmas categors, and answered upwards of 500 telephone calls on the 24th.

The patrons of the American District Telegraph presented Mr. L. B. Firman, General Manager of the Company, with a handsome double-steigh lap-robe, seal-axin cap, and a beautiful sil-

Last Tuesday evening the Rev. Edward ayson Wheeler, of Wilmette, was married to Missarsh A. Hincheliffe, at the resinence of the oride's parents. No. 332 Fullon street, the Rev. C. Goodman, of the First Congregational Church, dicinating.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Paul Boettcher, living at No. 23 Thompson street, had his left leg broken below the knee while attempt-ing to stop a runsway horse and cutter at toe cor-ser of Aspland and Milwaukee avenues. The name of the owner of the runsway could not be as-

At 1:30 yesterday afternoon William Bas-sett, 50 years of age, living at the corner of North avenue and McHenry street, fell off the sidewalk in front of his own house and died almost immedi-ately. He had been alling for a dozen years past with heart-discase, and that is supposed to have been the cause of death. He left a wife in poor circumstances. The guests of the Clifton House made a

guests of the Clifton House made a grand presentation Christmas Eve of a large diamond to Mr. Bangs Munzer, one of the proprietors of the hotel. He was invited into the parlor where a large number of the guests of the house were assembled, when the presentation was made by Mr. C. P. Lindsley. After the ceremony the recipient provided refreshments for the entire company. Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock a team of horses attached to one of Hickson's grocery-wagons ran away at the corner of Clark street and 
Belicin awenne and collided with a city-limits car. 
The pole of the wagon struck the street-car driver, 
Louis Camp, and broke his collar-bone, and otherwise severciy injured him. He was taken to his 
boarding-bouse, No. 130 Elm street, and attended 
by Dr. Bogue, who fears the result will be fatal.

The Assistant Treasurer of Hooley's

The Assistant Treasurer of Hooley's Theatre was yesterday made the recipient of a handsome Christmas gift.—a watch and chain.—by ais adopted father. Mr. R. M. Hooley. This young man has several notable features about him, among which may be mentioned his name. It is Thomas Benedict Daniel Elisworth Aloysius Prendergast Hooley. He is the adopted son of Mr. Hooley; is the son of Tom Prendergast, the famous tenor; got part of his name from Elisworth (of Zouave fame), a warm friend of his father; another from Dan Bryant, with whom Tom Prendergast was in partnership for exeveral years; and finally, about thirteen years are, was adopted by Richard, who has discovered him to be a remarkably bright youth, and worthy of a Christmas recognition. Thomas, etc., is said to be on the point of making love to a very intersating young blonde on the West Side.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

to be on the point of making love to a very interesting young blonde on the West Side.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A woman styling herself Miss Belle Lapierre, occupying the rooms on the third floor of No. 123 West Madison street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a large dose of laudanum. She had been invited by a family living on the floor below to cat Certastmas dinner with them, and thankfully accepted the invitation. But not having responded up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a gentieman named Kane went up to her rooms to call her, and upon opening the door he found her lying upon the bed unconscious, and beside her on a table a vial labeled laudanum and the following letter written in a fair hand on a sheet of note-paper:

I wish no one blamed for my death, for no one is to binme or at all accountable for it. I am only tired of life. There is no confort or happiness for me in this world; that is the only reason of this act. I am not able to work not can get it to do, send for my former husband, A. J. Hesmer, of Hockford, Ill: ne will be at the expense of this pay belie etc. It all who have been kind to me, I am peak. Farweril all. Belle La Piezze, or Miss. Hosaxes.

Dr. Bradley was summoned immediately, and,

am dead. Fareweil all.

MRS. HOSMER.

Dr. Bradley was summoned immediately, and, by applying a stomach-pump and the liberal use of antidotes, succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. Late last evening he reported that his battent was very low and weak, but that he still had strong hopes of saving her life.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremoni House—W.D. Tobey, Nevada; F. P. Williams, Burarck, D. T.: Newton Goodwin, Bursio: Dr. C. Wood, New York: C. W. Fillmore, Marcago: Dr. Faul; Daniel Waldo, St. Joseph. James McNamara, St. Faul; Judge George B. Young, Clinton, Lace City; W. J. Springer, Boston; John F. Wills, Cheinnati, R. E. Wood, Leadville, Col.; Charles B. Derby, St. Paul; Judge George B. Young, Clinton, In., Grand Paucik Holes—E. Koehler, Portland, Ore. O. B. Newell, Springfield, Mass.; G. K. Palmer, Athal, Mass.; F. A. Kent, London, Eng.; C. L. Williams, Rock Island; C. Cadie, Alabama; C. M. Northep, Nebraska; Agnus Dupe, Boston. Failer House—Leo McDonough, St. Louis; C. G. Grosvenor, Denver; A. J. Heineman, New York; M. C. Thumb, Deadwood, D. T.; H. Kennedy, New Oriesna; P. Arnold, Montrenl; J. S. Halbert, Omaha; Henry T. Noble, Dixon, Ill.

CRIMINAL.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, during the progress of a dance at Pacific Hall, a colored man named Al. Harting created considerable con-sternation by quarreling with several persons, and

Attenuation by quarreling with several persons, and firing two revolver shots into the floor, in order to intimidate his antagonists. He was put out.

Two Italians, names unknown, had a quarrel and stabbing affray yesterday forenoon near the patch at the corner of Franklin and Illinois strests, and one who was cut in the back slightly went to Captr. Gund at the Chicago-Avenne Station to get a warrant. Up to midnight there had been no arrest, however.

At 12:20 yesterday morning Officer Mackey found an old German shouting for police at the corner of Archer and Stewart avenues. He claimed to have been assaulted and robbed of \$20. The officer ran after a party on Hanover street, but found they were all right, and when he returned the old gentleman had gone. Consequently, no further particulars were gleaned.

Arrests: James Dole, charged with stealing a brown cassimere coat for which an owner is wanted; Charles Dixy, a sport who assaulted a colored woman on Clark street, between Van Baren and Harrison streets, last evening; Thomas Scott, the colored resurrectionist of three years ago, chargod with the theft of a box of shoes from G. A. Wheeler's store at No. 404 Clark street.

At 9 o'clock last evening James Mulcahey, living on Third avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, became intoxicated in Louis Reithart's saloon, No. 816 State street, and was tak in home by some men who work in the same gang with him at Libby & McNeil's packing-house. When opposite his home, he claims, they knocked him down and robbed him of \$40 cash and a \$15 silver watch.

Christmas at the Police Courts was very Christmas at the Police Courts was very dull and thankless. Justice Summerfield was shareening his teeth with the file-hiade of his penknife, and had no mercy even to James Bird, the confidence man whom ištil Bridges put in jail on a false charge, and sent him to the House of Correction on a \$100 fine. James Chambers, larceny of a piece of cloth from M. Louft, of No. 115 Twenty-second street, \$500 to the Criminal Court: Denis Mullen, larceny of the cash-book of Goiden Rule Lodge, \$400 to the 26th; John Hanley, charged with robbery of John Dawes, \$25 fine. Justice Morrison had a few unimportant cases only, and continued nearly all of them.

Louis Meyers, alias George Martin, was libersted from the Columbus, O., Penitentiary, whither he had been sentenced for three years, on the 11th of last month. He came to Chicago, and has prospered so poorly that he is now in a fair way to go to Johet. Mrs. Wagner, of No. 132 Peoria street, says he played the boarding-house dodge on her, and stole a sirver comb; J. H. Watson, of No. 135 Clinton street, says he did likewise, and borrowed an overcoat, which he fatied to return; and E. Hill, of No. 75 West Adams street, says he forged a check for \$20, and succeeded in getting it cashed. When arrested he succeeded in destroying the check and some other papers. A few days ago, when he was arrested, a silver hunting-case watch, bearing the inscription. "Truth and Honesty; from a Friend," was found in his possession, and an ewner is wanted for it.

THE EISTEDDFOD.

A GREAT DAY FOR WALES.

At Farwell Hall, Christmas-Day, contests took lince, brilliant and masterly, and, despite the risadvantage resulting from the inclemency of the weather, a day was epect by the Welso of Chicago epicte with pleasure, and, for excellency and mish in the various subjects in competition, will be remembered by those present and the competitions with great delight.

e remembered by those present and the com-critions with great delight.

The acknowledged leader of the Eisteddfod,

"Ap Madoc," was detained at Buffalo by the mow-storm, retaining, as Chairman of the day sated, many secrets which the assembly would pladly have divulged, and in his absence the Rev.

L. Harbert of Genery. Wis was unanimously

called upon to preside; a gentleman possessed of much wit and humor, which served him admirably upon being suddenly voted into the chair, as his sallies of wit during the day, which provoked a continual litter amongst the andience, amply tes-

The first thing in order at these gatherings is to proclaim that the Eisteddfod has been opened and a general invitation is given to the bards proent who have been 'fordained according to the order and customs of the bards of the British Isles " to come forward and address the gathering in verse upon any subject appropriate for the occasion.

This was responded to by the following poets, all of whom had been ordained upon altare erected at Eisteddfods held in Wales: Gwybedyn Gwent, Gwilym Eryri Moriog, Rishart Ddu e Fon, Dwyfor,

Gwilym Errit Moriog, Rishart Ddu e Fen, Dwyfor, and Gomer Ohio.

The productions of these bards, which were directed chiefly to eulogize the Chicago Eisteddfod and from which it could be inferred that a great event was then actually being wrought out in the Garden City, it would be simply impossible to translate, but the productions are all in manuscript in the hands of the Secretary, and can be perused by the future Celtic historian of the City of Chicago.

The Chairman then called for THE ADJUDICATION

written by the Rev. G. H. Humphreys, of New York, upor the Rev. G. H. Humphreys, of New York, upor the Rev. G. H. Humphreys, of New York, upor the Rev. Seq., Milwanke. Six -seave had been written two of which had been adjudged cqual in merit, and the prize (\$15) was divided hetween two competitors. "Emrys" and "Macsen Uedig." The toorner did not appear, and the latter was declared to be the Rev. Res T. Williams. of Treherbert, South Wales. The Secretary was decorated as his representative with the usual symbol of success, a blue ribbon and rosette, by a young lady.

Mr. Ellis, of Milwaukce. a fine tenor singer, then favored the Eisteddfod with the song. "The Cottage on the Hill."

The joint adjudication of the bargs "Gwalchmai" of Handounn, North Wales. and "Cebni" of Pittaton. Pa., was then read by the General Secretary, the subject being the "Shapwroco of St. Faul." The prize (\$15) was awarded to John D. Lewis. Clevenau, O. "Thou art so near and yet so far.," followed by errory closely contested the company of the state of the company of the state of the company of the state. The prize (\$15) was awarded to Mrs. Moore by the Saquidicator, "The Ash Grove,"—Miss Neille Lake, of Chicago: Mrs. F. Moore, of Chicago: and Mrs. Watkins, of Milwankes, appearing as contestants. The prize being divided by the adjudicators, Gwaichmai and Cefni, between John Chubb, of Janesville, Pa., and James R. Price, Ringston, Pa.

The prize for an elogy upon "Jeenan Gwylet," a celebrated Weish musician, was awarded to Thomas E. Davies (Dewl Wyn o Esylit, of Fontypridd, South Wales, \$15. The Secretary was decorated a very able poet. An adjudication upon the stansa. "To the Bee" followed, and the prize, \$2, awarded to a person who assumed the name "A Wasp," but whe did not appear, and the morning assistion closed with the singing of that celebrated song, "Our Old Fatherland," sung only as Welshmen can sing it.

\*\*The categother of the subject of the categother of the subject of the prize, \$4, between Davies and Pritchard.

An flidras by

prize was awarded to one who took the name of "Fearful," upon the subject last mentioned, but who did not appear to receive the prize, \$30.

Competition followed in the singing of the "March of Rhuddian." The Milwaukee choir only entered the list, and won the prize, \$30.

Adjudication upon the essay upon "Proper Decorum in Public Devotion," by the Rev. S. H. Humphreys.

two essays. The prize awarded to the Rev. H. B. Powell, Milwaukee.

A closely-contested competition followed, being a quartette, by John Thomas, from the Amphion selection. The Badger Quartette, from Racine, the Lorely Quartette, entered the list. Adjudicators Dr. Davies and Prof. Mathews decided that, owing to the balance of parts and refluement, the Milwaukee choir carried the prize, SS. This was followed by the rendering of "Comrades in Arms" in an effective style by the Racine choir.

The afternoon session closed with the competition in singing the tenor solo, "In Native Worth," from "The Creation," by Haydn. Two competitors entered the contest—Mr. E. De Celle, of Chicago, and Mr. Hatch, of Milwaukee. The adjudicators, Mathews and Davies, awarded the prize of \$4 to the former.

The concert in the evening completed the day's programme, opened by the rendering of "The March of the Men of Harlech" by the competing choirs, followed by the "Monk's March," effectively given by the Racine choir, solappreciated by the andience as to demand an ehoore; but Miss Jennie Owens, the accomplished artist from Milwaukeef, appeared and sang "The Romance," by Meyerbeer, and so captured the audience that she had to respond to a vociforous endore, and, to the delight of every Welshman present, gave "The Belis of Abordovey" in excellent style. The "Sallor's Chorus." by the Racine quartette, and a repetition of "Comrades in Arms." brought the day's proceedings to a close, to the satisfaction of all.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

There was a good attendance at the Monday even There was a good attendance at the Monday evening meeting of the Evanston Philosophical Society,
as it was understood that L. J. Gage, Esq., the
Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, proposed to attempt to refute certain arguments urged
at a previous session by Charles Randolph, Esq.,
against the adoption of a National bank-note system, and in favor of United States legal-tenders,
As was was rected. W. Gage presented against the adoption of a National bank-note system, and in favor of United States legal-tenders. As was expected. Mr. Gage presented a paper upon this vital question. After refreshing the memories of those present with a rehearsal of the chief points brought up by Mr. Randolph, he went in to a long and elaborate discussion. He was of the opinion that some kind of a paper currency was sure to be for a long time to come part and barcel of American finance. The flat system was nonsensical. He was convinced that the only true paper currency must be the National bank note system. Practically, the bank-note should be freed from taxation. He believed that next to coin itself, there could be found no safer security than these bonds. Both moral and pradential reasons called for the National bank system. Credit at home and abroad and stability and unity of Government action would be insured. All things being considered, he did not believe that economy could be cried by the legal-tender advocates; and based his views in favor of the bank-notes upon the prime principles of security, redeem blenes, expansibility, and the need of an automatic check. The paper, though lengthy, was fall of interest, and originated a long and earnest debtae, which was participated in by many of those present.

The same evening, in another part of the town, was held a temperance muse-meeting in honor of the fifth anniversary of the Woman's Crusade movement. An address upon "Home Protection" was delivered by Miss F. E. Willard, and choras music, conducted by Prof. O. H. Merwin, was induled in by the audience.

Yesterday occurred the formal closing of the Northwestern University for the fail term. The next term opens Wednesday, Jan. 8.

SUCCESSFUL.

The excellent qualities of Dr. Price's flavoring atracts have secured for them the patronage of our most intelligent ladies.

Thought It Time to Ge Home, Boston Transcript.

Some years since there arrived at the Revere House, in this city, a newly-wedded pair from Bangor. They took the best suite in the house, had a private table, and spared no expense. On the morning of the third day the groom ordered the trunks taken down and marked "Fifth Avenue Hotel. New York," at the same time asking the row boy to bring up his bill. He got it soon after, and started for the office. "Is this bill right!" he asked. "Yes, sir, all right," answered the cashier, glancing over the items and running up the figures; "yes, sir, \$91.95, that's exactly right." "Very well," said the groom, "if that's your figure, here's she money. I've no fault to find, but you'd better mark those trunks for Bangor," COLORADO.

The Centennial State as a Sanitarium.

Invalids Who Should Go There, and Invalids Who Should Stay

Effects of the Climate upon Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, and Rheumatism.

Lakin, Pueblo, Canen City, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Denver, as Health-Resorts.

The Trip Should Not Be Made Too Quickly, and Winter Is the Best Season.

ial Correspondence of The Tribun COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 17 .- The fame of Colorado as a sanitarium is now world-wide, and well deserved. The tidal wave of pilgrim-Mecca of health, is rapidly changing its channel and sweeping toward the mountains. Invalids are learning by sad experience that the gentle dalliance of Southern suns and the soothing re laxations of Southern zephyrs make it a quiet and delightful place to die in, but that they ife-currents or to rebuild the wasted frame The pervous force of pure, dry air, fresh from untain-summits and clean of all miasmahe mountain-summits and clean of an massia oaded vacors, is needed to energize the life urrents and revitalize the impaired forces.

HERE, EXTERNAL NATURE HELPS the inner physical forces to restore that which was lost. It is a noticeable fact, that a large percentage of the business and professional men of this State acknowledge, on being questioned, that they came here originally on ac count of some pulmonary disease, and, finding the climate so curative and agreeable to them, they gathered their "penates" and made a home here. I believe it is also true that fully ne-half the residents of hotels and boarding houses in the prominent resorts of the State are those who came to find a refuge from disease of some form or another, and often accompanied

But, while it is true that in most cases great benefit, if not radical cure, is attained, there is another and sadder side to the picture. The number of levalus who make serious and that mistakes, and who are carried home in coffins, or laid in cemeteries far from home and friends, is ogreat that I have thought it would be a kindly act to speak, through the wide-reaching columns of THE TRIBUNE, a word of caution to those who do not understand the conditions of health under which they should come here. That these conditions are not always understood, even by under which they should come here. That these conditions are not always understood, even by physicians, at the East, is evident from the numbers who come only to more quickly die, yet recommended "to go to Colorado" by their medical advisers.

Coming myself, some months ago, with an invalid wife,

THE FIRST SHOCK she received on entering the State was at Pueblo, where, in a room adjoining our own, the first night a man died who had only arrived the night before. On inquiry, I found that he was a poor home-missionary from Illinois, far gone with consumption, for whom friends with mistaken benevolence had gathered funds, and had started nim on this long journey, the end of which he reached only to be precipitated more speedily, with quickened pulse-beats and palpitating breath through the gates leading to the larger eath, through the gates leading to the larger

breath, through the gates leading to the larger life.

The average elevations of Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, and the other invalid-resorts a little distance from the foot-hills, range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea-level. This elevation makes the atmosphere much lighter than in the Eastern States; and this nearness to the mountains, which tap the rain-clouds, makes it exceedingly dry. These conditions of the air, and its freedom from miasmatic exhalations, make it

VERY TONIC AND EXHILARATING, the immediate effect being to increase and quicken the heart's action to an unusual degree. Invalids who come here direct find this very oppressive, and breathing difficult. It also induces an increased action of the liver, causing an experience execution of bile, which offen results in

an increased action of the liver, causing an excessive secretion of bile, which often results in

an attack of lever. Even persons in perfect health, coming directly through, feel these ef-fects very sensibly. And now as to who should come here, and who should not come. That I may write more intelligently, I have taken counsel of several leading physicians of the State, and, though I cannot employ their technical birascolory. I

intelligently, I have taken counsel of several leading physicians of the State, and, though I cannot employ their technical phraseology, I hope to express myself clearly on the points in which they mainly agree. First,

IN RESPECT TO CONSUMPTION.

A large percentage of the invalids coming here are in the grass of this fell disease, in its more or less aggravated stages. Such men as Dr. Anderson and Dr. Hart, of Colorado Springs, and Dr. Tombs, of Pueblo, have no heasitation in denouncing in unstinted English the inexcusable ignorance of many Eastern physicians who send patients here, as if to be rid of them, after disease has not simply paralyzed, but fairly begun to destroy the vital organs. They say that persons whose lungs have become so seriously impaired that destructive changes have fairly set in should never come to Colorado, as the quickened pulsations and difficult breating only hasten the crisis of their fate, and rapidly complete the dissolution which might have been slow in maturing at home. The absence from friends and the kindly care of home makes it also more cruel. For such cases the climate of Northern Minnesota or Westeru Kansas is far preferable to that of Colorado. But, when destructive changes have not advanced, and the delay has not been too great, when the approach is gradual, and the stay here long enough,

THERE IS NO CLIMATE LIKE THIS for pulmonary disease. Moreover, they say that the fact of there having been frequent hemorrhages of the lungs, or the formation of a few tubercles, or even the hepatization of a part of the lungs, does not necessarily prove that destructive stages have advanced; and the tonic influences of the air upon the lungs in-

a few tubercies, or even the hepatization of a part of the lungs, does not necessarily prove that destructive stages have advanced; and the tonic influences of the air upon the lungs induces an absorption which will often remove these obstructions and restore normal health.

Invalids suffering with heart-disease should not come here at all, as the quickening of the pulse often produces fatal results; but scrofulous and other diseases of the blood are generally relieved or cured in this climate.

Catarrh is extremely prevalent here, especially in the elevated mountain-towns, though somewhat different in character from that most common in the East,—forming dry scales, hard to remove. Yet some have said that sufferers coming from the East, with catarrh causing a flow of mucous discharge, found relief from the dryness of the air.

Probably the promptest remedial effects of Colorado air and sun

Colorado air and sun

ARE FOUND IN CASES OF ASTHMA.

I have conversed with many who had suffered extremely from this fell dishase at the East, who assured me that they found almost immediate relief after arriving here, and enjoyed the sweet and restful sleep of children. Many say that asthma cannot exist here.

There are some cases of fever-and-ague, but mostly imported; and ordinarily it suickly.

that asthma cannot exist here.

There are some cases of fever-and-ague, but mostly imported; and ordinarily it quickly yields to medical and atmospheric treatment.

I hear of some cases of rheumatism, though not as many as in the East; but this disease, which our Aid. Woodard calls "Physical Total Depravity," seems to have little respect for climate or places, and regards neither "see, sex. race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Yet there are no special generating causes here that I can discover.

It is very important to invalids coming to Colorado that they shall not make the trip too quickly, but that, by stopping on the way, they shall accustom themselves gradually to the changes of elevation. For instance: If they should come from Chicago by the Burlington route, they will have the advantage of making bo change of cars until they arrive at Topeka, the Capital of Kansas,—a pleasant and healthful place, where a few days rest will fit them for starting on the almost unbroken slope reaching to Colorado. Then, if they shall choose the route by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad,—which I think the pleasanter of the two,—leaving after dinner, an easy might's ride orings them to breakfast at \*\*LAKIN\*\*, near the western border of the State, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and a very comfortable hotel, where they can rest and recruit for a week or fortnight, with good beds, antelope-steaks, pure, dry air and sunabline, good company, and an unbroken horizon. Mine host Fisher dispenses the hospitalities, and knows just what an invalid requires. Almost the entire service of the botel, except as an esting-station for the trains, is for the accommodation of invalids resting midway. Here new impressions surround and enliven there. Farms and the ordinary

evidences of country-life are left far behind. The prairies seem boundless; no forests, houses, or even fences, to break the view; only the winding Arkansas River near by, and great herds of cattle, or wild horses reclaimed from the plains below; buffalo and antelope occasionilly loitering into sight, and innumerable prairie-dogs watching at a distance, and ready to dive into their holes if approached too closely. Now, dear invalids, for whom I am writing up this hotel in compensation for board and lodging had and received, for I oaid my bills there, and elsewhere that I shall speak of, in good coin of the realm, the same as you will if you stop there. So I make my recommendations without fear or favor.

Another half-day's ride brings you to Pueblo

Another half-day's ride brings you to PUBLO

In time for a late dinner. This part of the journey over the Santa Fu Road, following the windings of the Arkansas River, bordered with trees, and large cattle ranches here and there, is much the pleasantest approach to Colorudo,—affording variety to the eye, instead of a tiring and unrelieved stretch of prairie. When within eight miles of Pueblo, or about the distance of Fort Lyon, the first view is caught of Pike's feak, atanding out of the misty horizon. The climate of Pueblo is probably not surpassed in Colorado, and it is rapidly rising into prominence as a railroad and business centre. Yet it did not strike me pleasantly as a resort for invalids. The streets are deeply covered with light, flying, almost impalpable dust, which colors and covers every object; and the water is slikaline to a degree affecting new-comers unpleasantly. Nor does it possess the romantic drives and scenery with which most of the Colorado resorts are so gloriously favored. The prominent hotel here is the Lindell.

CANON CITY, Corty miles west on the Degree & Rio Grande

sorts are so gloriously favored. The prominent hotel here is the Lindell.

CANON CITY,
forty miles west, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, up the Arkansas River, is finely located, and growing rapidly. It stands on the open plain, close to where the Arkansas River debouches from the wonderful Grand Canon, whose lofty walls tower thousands of feet in sheer perpindicular hight over the shrinking and boiling. stream, in awful sublimity. Through this canon, and near the water's edge, our townsman, Clark Lipe, is now building for the Santa Fe Company a railroad track, with an engineering audacity in itself sublime. A short ride from Canon City is Grape-Creek Canon,—one of the grandest and certainly the most beautiful canon in Colorado,—ful of changing panoramic beauty, miles in length, and its beauties culminating near its head in the curious and lofty Arched Temple, a little off the road. Then there are Oak-Creek Canon, very wild and beautiful; Curiosity Hill, with its gems of crystal, and agrate, and opni; Bottled Rocks, on Taibott Hill, and near by the place where the bones of the mighty saurians of prehistoric times have been recently unearthed and added to the unwritten history of the days God saw. A mile from the town are bot sods-springs and baths. Here, too, is an excellent hotel.—the McClure House,—large, well kept, and comfortable,—one of the best in Colorado, and at reasonable rates. Twenty-five miles south of Canon are the now famous silvermines of Silver Cliffs, reached by a most romantic mountain-road, by Megnle's line of six-horse Concord coaches, and where a town of 2,000 people has sprung up in three mouths, with hotels, theatre, bank, and newspapers.

Forty-five miles north of Puebio, on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad (now a branch of the Santa Fe, is

Yer & Rio Grande Railrond (how a branch of the Santa Fe), is

THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS,
from which I write, and which I like best of all. It is without doubt the most beautiful town in Colorado,—having 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants. It is built on a high meas sloping gently southward, beautifully laid out, with trees bordering every street, and streams of crystal mountainwater at the margin of every sidewalk. The streets and all the drives are natural rondways of disintegrated grapite and feldspar, hard and smooth as asphaltum-pavements, and cost nothing for repairs. Here is plenty of good society, churches, and literary privileges, and a city doing a very large trade with the mountaintowns, and not a saloon within its limits. The drives are numerous, and the scenery unsurpassed. anta Fe), is

drives are numerous, and the scenery unsurpassed.

Five miles of a winding and romantic road brings the visitor to Chiann Cauon, up which, for a mile and a half, one walks or rides under lofty, overhanging rocks, on whose walls the mosses have painted curious and mystic pictures, until the way is blocked by the lofty sides of a circular amphitheatre, down which a little stream breaks its descent on shelving projections, making three falls; or, climbing the rocks on one-side for a couple of bundred feet, you see four more falls,—making in all seven in one view.

Directly west on the town, about four miles, is the

Directly west of the town, about four miles, is the

PAMOUS (RDEN OF THE GODS,
entered be town, about four miles,
entered be town, about 500 feet high, and craggy
with peaks and huacles. Once inside, the
fancy has full street in fashioning the numerous and singular armations of rock into shapes
mythic and domestic. It is a delightful place
for days of idle wandering. Close by is beautiful Gleu Eyric, with its eagle's nest perched
high under the lee of a shelving rock, and safe
from marauding beast or boy; and Queen's
Capon beyond, ending in the beautiful limbid Canon beyond, ending in the beautiful limid pool called, for some inexplicable reason, the Devil's Punch-Bowl. Other canons, and grottos, and pictured rocks are on every side; and over all looks down Pike's Peak, grim and hoary, unchanged and unchangeable,—"a dial which the Wizard Time has raised to count his

which the Wisard Time has raised to count his ages by."

Five miles from Colorado Springs, in a gorge of the mountains, lies nestled the beautiful Village of Manitou, through which the Ute-Pass road leads to the South Park and Lead-ville,—being the only pass for many miles. Here are iron- and soda-springs, several fine hotels, and marvelous scenery,—making a charming summer-resort, but too shaded and cold for winter-staying. charming summer-resort, but too snaded and cold for winter-staying.

The prominent hotels of Colorado Springs are the National, and the Springs,—both kept by Chicago men, and both well kept, and furnishing excellent accommodations at reasonable

About the only other prominent invalid-resort, especially in winter, is

About the only other prominent invalid-resort, especially in winter, is DENVER, pleasantly situated about segenteen miles from the mountains; and its numerous good hoteis are always full of tourists and invalids. It is a good business-centre, but, being located in a plain so far from the mountains, it does not possess the advantages of scenery with the other places described.

Good winter-board, including fire, etc., can be found at any of these resorts at prices ranging from \$\$5 to \$12 per week. There is with many invalids an impression that the summer is the time and the best time for them to come to Colorado. Physicians here assure me that this is an error. It may be so for robust tourists, who wish to climb the mountains and see then in all their summer-glory, when climbing vines and full-leafed trees beak and soften the awful ringgedness of these wild crazs; but, for an invalid who requires rest, and pure tonic airs and sunishing like a bath, the winter here when the sun does not white. Met winter here when the sun does not white. Met winter here when the sun does not white.

THE WINTER HERE IS FAR THE BEST SEASON. There are few days in winter here when the sun does not shine most kindly. January and February are classed among their pleasantest months near the foot-hills. In March and April there are some bleak and stormy days, but these are occasional. The changes of temperature between midday and night are very marked,—so it is important that the weakly be indoors by sundown; but coids, the doctors, say, do not take hold, or become so dangerous, as in the States.

say, do not take hold, or become so dangerous, as in the States.

I have spoken thus fully of the external attractions and beauties of these invalid-resorts, because I find that most who come are able to reach and colog them; and the bleasures they afford are a partial compensation and diversion-from the sadness and melancholy of broken health. I believe them to be important curative factors; and, even in case of those not able to ride, it is a pleasure and cenefit to sit—as I have seen so many doing out here—in casy chairs, with the sunshine bathing them, and in full view of these glorious mountain-ranges, which soon become like old friends, greeting them with a morning-salutation, and promising better things for the days to be.

George Eliot and George Henry Lewes.

George Etiot and George Henry Lewes.

New York Times.

Since the death of George Henry Lewes, many of the newspapers have neen clumsily discussing his relation to George Etiot, whose genius and literary labors have entirely overshadowed his fame and his works, deserving as they are. The press generally speaks of her as his wife, which she was, spiritually, though not legally, owing to circumstances that could not be controlled.

legally, owing to circumstances that could not be controlled.

The wife of the suchor eloped from him many years ago; but, having repented of her folly and wishing to return to him, he very generously restored her to his heart and home. She proved to be incurably inconstant. She left him a second time, and he soon after met (reorge Eliot, between whom and himself sprang up a strong friendship, based uon perfect mental sympathy and community of taste. They would have married, but they could not do so, inasmuch as, having once condoned his wife's offense, the laws of Great Britain were not capable of granting him a divorce. He could not marry again until his late wife's death, and she, unfortunately, showed every symptom of songevity. Such conditions naturally produced a dilemma. After long deliberation and consultation with common friends, among them some of the best minds of Europe, they decided to dwell under the same roof, disregarding conventionality for the sake of mutual assistance and mental growth, a course in which their friends, it is said, fully sustained them.

George Eliot has been called and known for

CURRENT OPINION.

Strange Indeed - Clica Herald (Rev.).

It will be strange if the Democratic managers do not before the 4th of March perpetrate fol-

Sympathy for Bayard
New York Express (Dem.). Senator Bayard has our hearty sympathy. The ex-Democratic World has tallen desperately in love with him, and insists on pushing a bouque of hollybooks under his nose every morning.

The Tilden Hat.

"Knox, the hatter," has just brought out a new tile, known as the Tilden hat. Its construction is simple. You just take an ordinary silk hat and sit on it awhile. And there you are! New London (conn.) Telegraph (Rep.).
In the next National Convention, the South-

ern Republicans should be content to remain in

the background and leave the nomination to be made by the delegates from those States which are likely to cast their Electoral vote for the

The "Solid" Bu Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).
With a solid South on one side and a solid North on the other, it will be a long time be-fore the Democratic party will be able to elect a President. The sooner we drop the solid busi-ness, the better for both sections, but especially for our own interests.

Too Thin.

Utica Republican (Rep.).

Very thin is the Democratic twaddle in denial of the fact that the negro is practically disfranchised in the South. They know that, where he can be made to vote the Democratic ticket, he is permitted to vote; where this cannot be done, he is kept from voting at all.

Needn't Go So Par. Milicaukee Sentinei (Rev.).
The Potter Committee, it is said, intends to again send a sub-committee to New Orleans to investigate frauds in the Presidential election. They needn't go so far—there is plenty of good material in New York. Let them summon Mr. Tilden and his wicked coparceners.

A Beautiful Position

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

The soft-money Democracy of Indiana are in a beautiful position. Out of line with their party, repudiated by the entire North, with the National militane around that National milistone around their neek, and with Dan Voorhees on their back, it is hard to say

Tilden's and Thurman's Health. Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

Mr. Tilden never pleads ill-health; he is ro-

bust, even buxom. As Mr. Thurman is not ignorant of the fact that his election as Ohio's

Executive would be a powerful help to the higher honor he aspires to, the natural conclusion is, that he has no expectation of Democratic success in Ohio next fall. A Warning to the South. Philadelphia North American (Rep.).
In 1861 the South appealed to the great body of the American people, and they came in comof the American people, and they came in com-panies, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and remained unfil their work was surposed to be done. They now find it was but partially ac-complished, and, if they come again under this new appeal, they will come to stay and set-tle in the South in such numbers that they will be able to protect their rights of person, prop-erty, or opinion, from outrage for all future

To palliate or ignore this condition of affairs is to abandon the attempt of self-government. If the franchise is good for anything, it must be fair and free. If a violent and murderous

minority can place enough men in Congress to control its decisions, they as completely dom-inate the law-making department as though they came armed and in warlike ranks to Washington, and, encamping there, dictated the policy of Congress.

Gen. Grant's Enemies. Bucyrus (0.) Journal (Res Gen. Grant has deserved well of his country. and his country has recognized his services by electing him for two terms to the highest office in the gift of the people. Now certain ill-judging people are laboring actively to create a popular demand for him for a renomination to the Presidency. If Gen. Grant has any real friends, they will best show their friendship by eliciting from him some expression that shall at once set at rest this public rumor now being so industriously created.

Pleading the Baby Act.

Trov News (Rev.).
The Democrats in Congress are pleading the baby act regarding the ciphers. They say to enter upon the investigation is to assume that ter upon the investigation is to assume that Congress has the right to inquire into the private affairs of persons holding no official position, but if the Republicans order an investigation the Democrats will not oppose it. This is yery silly, and also very cool, in view of the outrageous disregard of personal and official privacy heretofore shown by Democratic investigators. The truth is summed up in a minute nutshell.—they are afraid to investigate, for the facts have already been too clearly established to be disproved.

An Overworked Man. Newburgh (N. J.) Journal (Rep.). Certain Democratic papers in this State, with, we are sure, no hard feeling toward Mr. Tilden. are urging that opportunity be given him to tes-tify concerning the Tribune's cipher dispatches, the inspiration of which is so generally attribthe inspiration of which is so generally attrib-uted to him. "One at a time, gentiemen." Mr. Tilden is at present engaged in an investigation of his fraudulent income returns. When he has succeeded in explaining these to the satisfaction of the course, he will no doubt be glad to under-take the same thing in regard to the cipher dis-patches, which, on their face, convict him of an attempt to buy several Presidential Electors.

The Greenback Delusion.

Boltimore Gazette (Dem.).

The Democracy coquetted too long with the Greenback delusion. It suffered the Repubicans to seize the winning side of the issue, suffered them in fact to win the victory with the Democratic weapons. The time-honored prin-Democratic weapons. The time-honored principles of Democracy; the old traditions, the teachings of its old leaders, its attitude when greenbacks were first made legal-tender, were all expressions of faith in hard money. The indiationists were the Republicans. It is indeed a strange turn of affairs that the Democrats have allowed themselves to be tainted with softmoney follies, and the Republicans to march to victory as the champions of hard money.

Bayonet Rule and the Bourbons.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

The one change for which every Bourbon poli-

tician prays is the restoration of bayonet rule. Bayonet law furnished the Bourbons meat and drink during Grant's Administration. They grew fat and strong on that nutriment. The substitution of civil law both maddened and substitution of civil law both maddened and paralyzed them. They began to lose their hold on the people whom they had so long deceived and bullied into unquestioned obedience. If they can use the spectre of bayonets to frighten the masses, to whom their reign has been even a greater curse than the bayonets, they believe they can be restored to absolute control in the South. Hence they scruple at no misrepresentation in pursuit of their ambition.

Canada's Debt.

Boston Herold.

Canada is getting one feature of a great naion, and that is a great debt. She owes about \$150,000,000, and has just arranged for a new loan of \$15,000,000. Her debt is probably larger, in proportion to her means, than that of the United States, and a good deal of it has of the United States, and a good deal of it has been incurred in public works which will never yield an income, like the Inter-Colonial Railway, which was built for political reasons and not because it was needed or will ever pay. Meanwhile Canada's progress is retarded by the tenure of the land in large blocks in some sections, and by the continual drain of its best brain and muscle to the United States. The Canadians had better come into the Union out of the cold, and thus secure reciprocity on the

What the South Wants Ficksburg (Miss.) Beraid (Dem.);
There is a feeling rapidly growing in this section that we have wasted too much effort in trytion that we have wasted too much effort in trying to elect a President, and that it will be better for us if we devote our efforts in the future to securing material benefits. We need a Southern Transcontinental Railway, we wish the Mississippi Valley reclaimed, and we want the privilege of self-government; and our people think it better to devote our energies to securing these than to waste them on heated, barren Presidential contests. There are many Southern people who earnestly wish the Southern Democratic party to have as little as possible to do with the Presidential nominations, and to take choice of the candidates after our Northern friends select them. What we want is the most available man who has a good record, and who will treat the South with justice.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

His Last Poem, and a Letter Ace Ing It.

New York World, Dec. 21.

The cable announces that the funeral of our late Minister in Berlin, Mr. Taylor, will take place there to-morrow. It is an interesting and pathetic circumstance that the lates poem pre-pared by him for the press has seen the light in this city within the week which closes with this sad announcement. It was prepared to be read in honor of Bryant at the Century Club, and, having been read there by Mr. Macdonough, it was sent, in accordance with the au-thor's permission, to Scribner's Month'y, in the number of which just issued for January it now

number of which just issued for January it now appears.

What could more touchingly herald the tidings of the dead poet's obsequies in a foreign land which will reach us to-morrow than this fifth verse of his own "Epicedium" for the venerable poet who has preceded him but so short a time on the last long journey of men to that land whence no returning envoy comes?

And last, ye Forms, with shrouded face, Hiding the features of your wo.

That on the fresh sod of his burial-place Your myrile, oak, and laurel throw,—Who are ye'—whence your silent storrow?

Strange is your aspect, alien your attire: Shall we, who knew him, borrow Your anknown speech for Grief's angust desire?

Lo! one, with lifted brow
Says: "Nay, he knew and loved me: I am Spain!" Another: "I am Germany,
Drawn sadly nearer now
By songs of his and mine that take one strain, Though parted by the world-dividing sea!"

And from the hills of Greece there blew A wind that shook the olives of Peru,
Till all the world that knew.

Or knowing not. shall yet awake to know

A wind that shook the clives of Peru,
Till all the world that knew,
Or, knowing not, shall yet awake to know
The sweet humanity that fused his song,—
The haughty challenge unto Wrong,
And for the trampled Truth his fearless blow,—
Acknowledged his exaited mood
Of faith schleved in song-born solitude,
And give him high sectaim
With those who followed Good, and found it Fame!

with those who followed Good, and found it Fame!
Not dess interesting and not less pathetic in
its interest perchance is the letter with which
Mr. Taylor forwarded this "Epicedium" to his
friend Mr. A. R. Macdonough, and which shows
how busy and how so full of happy schemes and

Mr. Taylor forwarded this "Epicedium" to his Irlend Mr. A. R. Macdonough, and which shows how busy and how so full of happy schemes and-hopes but three short months ago was the brain now at rest forever. We are allowed by Mr. Macdonough to make public the following passages from this letter:

American Leoarton, 67 Brhernstrasse, Bratin, Sept. 13, 1878.—My Drar Rodney: Here is my Epicedium, and would it were worthier! But I find it no easy matter to write in my present situation and condition. Secretary Everett is off on leave of absence; Secretary Coleman and myself have our hands full, and there is suddenly a great rush of American visitors to Berlin, who call upon me at all hours of the day. Besides, hithough improving so much, physically, I find that my long starvation-cure has weakened me somewhalf, and the necessary poetical abstraction is more asyreifed than usual. I trust, however, that your reading will cover the most of my deficiency.

Fiske (of Cornell) has just spent two days with me, and Boyesen and wife will be bere a monthyet. B. is very oright and happy. Society is slowly from the sound of it yet, being very busy with the job of furnishing our new quarters, into which we move Oct. 1. Then I shall have my private office, can arrange my library, and finally get to work.

I saw the Lohe Herrschaffen of Saxe-Weimar at the Royal woulding at Potsdam, and was most heartily received by them; so I cherish a private hope of Saxe-Cobury has also sent me his privately-printed volume of poems,—and they are not bad. My greatest cheer is that the Legation business is not irksome, all the ordinary draugery being taken off my hands. I shall be able to keep enough fresoness for my own work without neglecting any duty.

If you don't write sooner, you certainly must write immediately after the Bryant commemora.

outy.

If you don't write sooner, you certainly must write immediately after the Bryant commemoration, and tell me all about it.

BAYAND TAYLOR.

"I have lost twenty-five pounds!

THE PRESIDENT ON ME. TATLOR.

Washington Telegram to New Fork World.

The President said to a World correspondent to-night: "Mr. Taylor's death was unexpected. The President said to a World correspondent to-night: "Mr. Taylor's death was unexpected. I had been informed of his sickness, and had known for some time that he was afflicted with dropsy. His appointment as Minister to Germany was one of the few appointments I have made where no especial pressure was exerted by any one in the appointee's behalf. His fitness for the position because of his standing as a journalist, his familiarity with German itterature, and his ability as an educated and talented gentieman, were well known to me, and as soon as I mentioned his name to Secretary Evarts his appointment was virtually decided upon. Mr. Taylor was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Welsh, our Minister to Great Britain, is also a Pennsylvanian, and the fact that two gentlemen from one State had been selected to fill important missions in Europe was suggested to me when the appointment of Mr. Taylor was more a representative of the United States at large than of one lovelity in particular. He was better known perhaps in New York than in Pennsylvania, and his fame as a literary man was almost world-wide."

Albert Edward's New Estate in Wales.

London Words.

The Prince of Waies will create quite a sensation in Bardland on taking possession of his Breconshire sporting estate. To have a real Prince of Waies in Wales itself will be quite an original experience, and the loyal Weishmen are already on the war-path. The Free-Masons in the eastern division of South Wales under their popular P. G. M., Sir George Elliot, have concerted measures for the receptions of their Royal brother and Master. If the Prince is as good a brother of the angle as he is of the square; he will have rare sport, seeing that all round Brecon are concentrated the finest trout and salmon streams in England or Wales. The Weish will insist upon attributing to the Eari of Beaconshed some of the credit of this eminently popular purchase. If the Drinds will only leave him alone, the Prince will get on well with his Weish neighbors. Patti it may be remembered, has a house near Bridgond. Albert Edward's New Estate in Wales.

Three Curious Children.

Turbore (N. C.) Southerner.

A remarkable case of defective vision is that of the three children of James Howard, a sendaring man, whose family five on Ocracoke Island. They become totally blind each day immediately after the sun goes down. If by chance they bappen to be in the yard playing, their playthings are instantly laid aside, and efforts made to reach the house, when they soon after retire and sleep soundly until surries, after after retire and sleep soundly until subrise, after which their sight is described as being restored which their sight is described as being restored and, to all appearance, perfectly unimpaired. The youngest is 3 and the eldest 10 years old— two boys and one girl, all of light complexion. Their eyes are light blue, and there is nothing about them that appears at all strange.

Rare Musical Genius. Rare Musical Gemins.

Virginia (Nes.) Chronicle.

Prof. Malone, the brass and string bandit, was interviewed this morning by a man who wanted a situation in the band. "What can you play?" asked the Professor. "Well, I ain't much for fiddlin', but if you want wind stuffed into a cornet or wind belted out of a bass drum, I'm your oyster?" He was engaged.

Indirection, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tone, the only preparation of beef containing its entire mutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-insking, force generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prestration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, r Caswell, Hazard &

DEATHS.

DRUBY-Dec. 25, 1878, at his residence. We is no-av., John Brury. aged 25 years. here is pounty of Reacommon. Parish of Technone. Ireland Puneral Friday, 37th inst., at 10 o'clock. 2 p. m. Thursday. Dec. 26.

ROBHNSON—Capt. James Robinson will be been from 201 Main-ed. Friday.

SPOONE-On Dec. 25. Adden Jay. Cally and Harriet M. Spooner, aged 5 months.

A. and Harriet M. Spooner, aged 6 months.

A. and Harriet M. Spoon

The remains are removed to the reside.

The remains are removed to the reside.

Byan, 304 Cottage Ggore av., and will be a

James' Church. Where High Mass will be ca

10 a. m. Friday; from themse to Calvary far SOMETHING FOR THE NEW YEAR The world-renowned success of ers, and their continued populari the world-renowned success of hometers in ters, and their continued popularity for a garter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more well-stoped than the welcome that great the manacement of Hostetter's Almanac. This value appearance of Hostetter's Almanac, This value ble medical treatise is published by Hostetter's Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., ander their own immediate supervision, employing eighty hands is that department. Ten cylinder printing-presses, etc., as reading folding-machines, five job-presses, etc., as reading should be a supervision of the state of the supervision of the supervisio

IN CONNECTION WITH THE REHEARSALS OF Hall every Thursday evening, instruction will be given in vocal music by Frank B. Williams of the defer, as a these are open to any Christian propose in ar-cellent opportunity is afforded for free proportunity is the musical art by a competent teacher. The second lesson will be given to-night. THE RRY. J. A. PRENCH WILL LEAD THE noonday prayer-meding at the rooms of the V. A. C. A. to-day. The subject is: "Taink on the Taink on the Company of the THE LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE LOAN TO hibit of the Society of Decorative Art for the few days has induced the managers to keep it the remainder of the week.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS Custom Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Glove

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Et THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 28, at 9:30 o'clock a Butters' Auction House. 173 and 175 Randolph-st., be-tween Fifth-av. and Lasalie-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.. Auctions. LAt 262 State-st., on Friday,

BANKRUPTSALE ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS & SHOES,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Cottonades, Taliors' Trismings, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Tangeling Bags, Notions, etc., etc. AT AUCTION,
PRIDAY, DEC. 27. AT 10 UCLOCK A. M.,
At Store 262 State-st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions PEGULAR SATURDAY SALE Furniture and Housefurnishing Goods

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Parlor, Office, and Cook Stor

SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Au-tion House, 173 and 175 East Randolph-s. WM&A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioners By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

SPECIAL SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Friday, Dec. 27, at 9:30. A full line English and American Ware, Rockinghand Yellow Ware, Assorted Glassware, &c., &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRA HOLIDAY SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES,

Friday, Dec. 27, 9:30 a.m. We shall close out full lines of desirable associable goods, including Beaver Boots, Women's Beaver Fol-and Bala., and a large Bankrupt Stock of

RUBBER GOODS. Also, fresh from factory, 500 cases Men's, Women's Misses', and Children's Overshoes, in aestrable dies and widths.

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OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 27, 9:30 a. m. LARGE SALE.

Several Consignments to Be Closed **NEW PARLOR SUITS** New Chamber Sets, Easy and Farev Chairs, a full fle Carpets, Stoves, General Household Goods, Closed, Hollday Goods, General Merchandise, etc., etc., etc., Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware. ELISON, PUMEROY & CO., Austra.

By D. D. STARK & CO., 84 and 85 Randolph-sa. THURSDAY, DEC. 26, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

Furniture & Household Good Parlor Svita, Bedding, two Fine Planos, and Fat Goods. Must be sold to bay advances. D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioness DYE HOUSE.

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developed and cleaned at small espense. Orders received and seturned by express.

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CANDY OF THE UNION CELEBRATED THROU ONE the Union-expression all parts I to and upward 25, 40, 60c per lb. Add orders. GUNTAEM, Continue, Chicago.

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men of Europe and this These noted Curative as stood the test for upward are protected by Letters principal countries of the decreed the only Award of Appliances at the great Variation of the Paris, Philadelphia, a have been found the mainple, and efficient kin the cure of diseasa.

READER, ARE YOU wish to recover the lith, strength, and enformer years? Do an aptoms or class of system condition? Are ed condition? A ous forms, consequent upo ous, chronic or functions feel nervous, debilitated, lack the power of will am subject to loss of memory, ing, fullness of blood in the moping, unit for busines subject to fits of melanch neys, stomach, or blood, i subject to fits of melancia neys, stomach, or blood, il dition? Do you suffer neuralgia or aches and been indiscreet in early y self harassed with a may symptoms? Are you the forgetful, and your mind-ing on the subject? Have in yourself and energy for Are you subject to any of toms: Rescless nights, be mare, dreams, palpitation, fulness, confusion of ideas, dizxiness in the head, din ples and blotches on the other despondent sympto-young men, the middless

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COPARTN SIMON, STRAT and will continue to do busin Franklin and Monroe-sta.

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MEYER, STRAUSS at 219 and 221 Madison-st., co Chicago, Dec. 23, 1878. MORGAN

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The Chicago City F The Annual Meeting of the a cago City Railway Company, fo ors, will be held at the office State-st., on FEIDAY, the 10 at 5 O'clock p. m. W. 1

STOCKHOLDER